The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

SEA VENTURES.

I stood and watched my ships go out,
Each one by one unmooring free,
What time the quiet harbor filled,
With flood tide from the sea.

The first that sailed, her name was Joy,
She spread a smooth, white, shining sail,
An eastward drove with bending spars
Before the shining gale.

Another sailed her name was Hope,
No cargo in her hold she bore:
Thinking to find in western lands
Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed, her name was Love,
She showed a red flag at her mast,
A flag as red as blood she showed,
And she sped south right fast.

The last that sailed, her name was Faith,
Slowly she took her passage forth,
Tacked and lay too; at last she steered
A straight course for the north.

My gallant ships they sailed away,
Over the shimmering summer sea;
I stood at watch for many a day—
But one came back to me.

For Joy was caught by Pirate Pain;
Hope ran upon a hidden reef,
And Love took fire and foundered fast,
In whelming seas of grief.

Faith came at last, storm-beat and torn,
She recompensed me all my loss;
For as a cargo safe she brought
A Crown linked to a Cross.

A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

Just as God leads me I would go:
I would not ask to choose my way,
Content with what he will bestow,
Assured He will not let me stray;
So as He leads my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in him confiding.

Just as God leads I am content,
I rest me calmly in His hands;
That which He has decreed and sent—
That which His will for me commands—
I would that He should all fulfill,
That I should do His gracious will,
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads I all resign;
I trust me to my father's will;
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill;
That which His love ordained as right,
Before He brought me to the light,
My all to Him resigning.

Just as God leads me I abide
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads I onward go,
Oft amid thorns and briars keen;
God does not yet His guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How by a loving Father's will
Faithful and true He leads me still.

OH, SUMMER SWEET!

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Oh, Summer sweet! Oh, Summer rare!
She clothes the meadows,
And checkers with the sunshine fair
The sombre shadows.

She makes the robin hush his song
With seeming sadness,
When all his little frame is full
Of tempered gladness.

She tints the barley and the corn
With deepest yellows,
And with the ardor of her fires
The young fruit mellows.

She bids Spring's darlings stand aside,
For prouder posies,
And places on her floral throne
The sweet June roses.

She hushes all the streams and rills
To softer flowing,
And transforms into zephyrs faint
The South winds blowing.

Oh, Summer sweet! Oh Summer fair
With rosy beauty!
At thy command we cease from care
And toilsome duty!

The "Old Soldier of the Revolution."

An old New Yorker, in relating his recollection of the city, tells the following good story:

Many years ago, a little withered old man might have been seen seated on a box, standing on the northerly side of Chatham square, just at the commencement of the Bowery. I had frequently noticed him in passing along the square, and thought him the most pitiful and disgusting looking object that I had ever seen. A coarse piece of brown pasteboard hung suspended from his neck, upon which was inscribed in large capitals the following: "I am a Poor Blind Soldier of the Revolution." With uncovered head there he sat, day after day, silently soliciting such contributions as the charitable public might see fit to bestow upon him. His general appearance denoted him to be a very old man, and very much enfeebled by age. Indeed, some of the Sunday papers had said that he was a hundred years old, but he was certainly a very smart person for one of his age. Nobody seemed to know him, or from whence he came, but everybody talked about him, and wondered how he had managed to live so long. His head was one-half bald, and the other half was profusely adorned with long, flowing, snow-white hair. His face was shriveled and wrinkled, and of a pallid and death-like hue. He looked, indeed, an object of pity, but more of disgust. Some of the papers had declared that he was a leper, and cau-

AN ambitious gentleman in Connecticut appeals over his own signature, "Too the michannicks and laboringe men of my native town. I will reprizint you in the State assembly irrispictiv of pollytics, religion or eddicatshun."

WON BY PROXY.

"No, sir, I cannot consent to your marrying my daughter."

"But why not, Mr. Merrill, why not? have you any reasonable objection to my person—my character?"

"Your person? O no—excepting that you're too counfoundedly good-looking. If it had been otherwise, Eva might be a little more docile now."

"But my character, Mr. Merrill, have you any fault to find with that?"

"No, you seem honest enough, I do not suppose that you would steal—that is, anything beside my daughter, and I shall take pretty good care that you do not steal her."

"Then what is it, sir, may I ask?"

"Eva, Mr. Beldon, has been spoiled and pampered and petted. She does not know how to do one useful thing. What kind of a wife would she make a poor man?"

"But I am not poor, I have a large salary. I could not of course give her a carriage and horse quite yet, nor a box at the opera, but she would not be obliged to exert herself at all. I shall be perfectly well able to keep servants and dress her handsomely, even richly."

"But you may lose your fine salary at any moment."

"I have the confidence of my employers, Mr. Merrill, and they are exceedingly kind."

"It is of no use to say anything more, I am very decided about this, and I beg that you will drop the subject. I wish you to discontinue your visits to my daughter at once. I shall be very glad to hear that you are prospering in the world, but I cannot give you Eva. The comfort and happiness of my daughter are my first and last consideration."

"But she loves me, sir."

"She will get over it; young girls' hearts are not reliable. Good morning, Mr. Beldon, I have told you my wish—pray do not oppose it."

The young man seized his hat and quickly withdrew; but as he was passing the parlor door, a little white hand was laid upon his arm, and he was drawn into the room and eagerly questioned by the lovely owner of the aforesaid hand.

"What did he say, Henry, what did he say?"

"He forbade my coming to the house at all, Eva."

She laid her head against his arm and burst into tears. Drawing her closely to him, he talked in low, soothing tones, until suddenly raising her eyes to his, she said, "I cannot give you up, I *will not* give you up. If you cannot come to see me, I shall go to you."

"Oh my darling, that will never do,"

"Then are you willing to relinquish me so easily?" she asked drawing herself away from him.

"No, dearest, never, never; but we shall be obliged to resort to stratagem, and I have a friend who will assist me. I must go now, if your father should find me with you, he would be very angry," and after pressing his lips to hers he tore himself away.

William Curtis was seated in his office, hat on, and his feet resting upon the mantle-piece, in regular bachelor fashion, when Henry Belton entered, looking eager and excited.

"Glad to see you, old fellow," exclaimed the former; but, see here, what's the matter? You look a little down in the mouth, it appears to me."

"Will, I want your assistance"

"How, where, and when?"

"I want you to woo and win a lady for me."

"What's that?"

"Just what I said exactly."

"But supposing she should be like the fair maiden of olden times, and say, 'Why dost thou not speak for thyself?' You know, Henry, I'm not such a bad looking fellow."

"I know that. Will, but I'm not afraid, my little Eva, is as true as steel."

"O, it's the fair Eva, is it? Why, what's the matter there, that you do not woo and win her yourself?"

"Her father has forbidden me the house, because I haven't money enough, but he will never object to you, as you are one of fortune's favorite, you know. So I want you to devote yourself to Eva, and give me a chance to meet her when her father thinks she is with you."

"Well, I don't know, Henry, it is putting me in a pretty dangerous place. Miss Eva is a very fascinating young lady. However, if your heart is set upon it, I'll run the risk. What shall I do first?"

"Go and invite her to ride, then when you get to Meridians Lane I'll relieve you for awhile of your charge."

"Why, Henry, you are better at manœuvering than I imagined. When shall it be?"

"Call upon her to-night, and invite her to ride out with you to-morrow afternoon, then I will meet you at the place mentioned."

"All right, but what am I to expect for this friendly service?"

"There's a younger sister coming on Will."

"Well, that is according to taste, you know. Maude is a pretty gir' and will soon make her debut in society, so you had better have your eyes open."

That evening the gentleman called, as requested, upon Miss Merrill, and invited her to ride the following day. At breakfast her father said to her, "Eva, I am quite willing that you should encourage Mr. Curtis' attentions, he is a very promising young man."

"And has plenty of money," she added dryly; "parents are always willing to encourage the attention of young men that have a fortune, or the expectation of one. Money redeems a multitude of sins. They may drink, cheat or steal, if they are only rich. But if a man is relying upon his own exertions to make his way in the world, no matter how good and honorable he may be, he is treated like a vagrant or a felon. I hate such injustice."

"Don't grow ill-natured, Eva; it would soon spoil your beauty."

"I had rather be ill-natured than mercenary," she retorted.

"I suppose you think your father a terrible old bear, because he won't let you play at love in a cottage—scrubbing floors, washing dishes, cooking salt pork, &c."

"I think you are very cruel," she said, and bursting into tears, rose from her seat and left the room. Her mother's eyes followed her, full of tenderness and sympathy, but Mr. Merrill only laughed, saying:

"She will be in love with Curtis in a week you see if she isn't."

"O no," said the mother, "Eva is very constant in her loves and friendships, she will not change, I know."

"Mr. Curtis it not in love with Eva, nor she with him," exclaimed Maude, a beautiful girl of seventeen years.

"Indeed, miss, and what do you know about it?"

The young girl blushed rosy red, and then laughing a ltttle answered.

"I can see, papa, as well as other people."

"You had better attend to your books, and not trouble yourself about your sister's affairs."

"I shall soon be through with tiresome old books, and have some affairs of my own," she retorted saucily

"I beg, Maud, that you will wait until Eva is settled before you begin your flirtations. I shall certainly go crazy if I have two to look after."

"I am going to parties this winter, papa, and of course I shall look my prettiest, and then—and then."

"It is time to go to school, so no more nonsense, but come and kiss me good-bye" and the young lady did as requested.

That afternoon Mr. Curtis called with a dashing little turn-out, and took Eva off in triumph, the young girl looking bright and happy enough to warrant her father's predictions, but at Meridian Lane another young gentleman took his place by her side, and indulged in certain demonstrations that his predecessor had not dreamed of. They passed one delightful hour together, the horses being allowed to take their own pace, meanwhile, and, upon returning to the place appointed, Henry sprang out, and young Curtis again sprang in and drove the young lady home.

The same programme was repeated week after week, Eva of course losing neither health or spirit under such a regime. At length, one day when Henry Beldon was with her, who should they see coming but Mr. Merrill himself.

"What shall we do? What shall we do?" asked the frightened girl.

"Haven't you a thick veil, darling?"

"Yes, yes," and immediately the article in question was drawn closely over Eva's face, and shivering with apprehension they met the severe parent, who gave them both a searching glance as he passed by.

"O, Henry, do you think he knew me?"

"Not unless he recognized your dress."

"Then I'm safe enough, papa never knows whether I am clothed in purple, green or yellow. Fortunately I had my veil, I shall regard it in future as my kindest friend. Wasn't it funny, though?" and she went off into a fit of joyous laughter so contagious that her companion soon joined in her merriment.

That evening Mr. Merrill turned to his daughter, saying, "Eva, I do not think you need to wear the willow any longer for Mr. Beldon, he seems to be consoling himself."

"What do you mean, father?" she inquired very demurely, but almost choking with repressed laughter.

"I met him riding with a lady to-day, s closely veiled that I could not see her face—but they seemed to be enjoying themselves very much."

"I do not suppose that Mr. Beldon will be silly enough to make a hermit of himself, and renounce the society of all other ladies, because he has been dismissed from the house of the girl he loves. I hope that he will find consolation somewhere."

"I think, Eva, that you had better find consolation in the society of the gentleman you were with to-day.."

"The gentleman I was riding with papa?"

"Yes, dear."

"Why, wouldn't you object to my marrying him?"

"I should be most happy to see you his wife."

"Well, I'll tell him then," and laughing mischievously, she ran out of the room.

"So much for a girl's love! What did I tell you mother? I knew she would be fascinated with the next good-looking fellow that came along," exclaimed the gentleman, triumphantly.

"I have not changed my opinion yet Eva," she replied.

"Have not changed your opinion? You do not believe that she is still in love with Beldon, do you?"

"Wait and see."

"Why I have just given my consent t er marrying William Curtis—and sh went off as happy as a bird."

The mother smiled incredulously, but said nothing more.

The next day Mr. Merrill was sitting in h s office, when suddenly the door opened and Eva entered, leaning upon Mr. Beldon's arm, looking very happy, but a little nervous.

"My husband father!" said the audacious little lady.

"What's that?" he inquired, pushing back his chair.

"Don't scold now, papa," she continued, "you said I might marry the gentleman I rode with yesterday—and this is he, I was the veiled lady you saw consoling him.

Mr. Merrill looked very grave for a moment, and then said:

"Well, children, your two younger heads were more than a match for my old one; go and see your mother."

And the happy couple were very sure they heard a sound strongly resembling laughter, as they left the room.

"Papa," said a sweet voice, a few moments afterwards, "you are very anxious, you know, to have Will Curtis in the family; and—and—he is willing."

"What do you mean, Maude? You haven't commenced your *affairs* in good earnest, have you?"

"Eva is settled—and Mr. Curtis wants me to marry him."

"Not for two years yet."

"He is willing to wait." And kissing her father a dozen times, she also left him to join her impatient lover.

TEN thousand dollars a minute is a good salary for a man, and that man not a prime minister, nor an emperor, but simply a horse-jockey. Yet that is what John Wells received on Wednesday last. He rode Baron Rothschild's colt for the Derby at Epsom, and won it; whereupon the Baron, overjoyed at his success (for it has been his darling ambition, never hitherto gratified, to win the Blue Ribbon of the Turf,) presented the rider with the stakes, amounting to six thousand pounds sterling, or over $32,000. As the race occupied a little over two and three-quarter minutes, it will be seen that the fortunate rider's time was worth about $200 a second.

THE SAGE OF HOMEWOOD.

Hon. William Wilkens.

From Col. J. W. Forney's Anecdotes of Public Men we take the following:

No Pennsylvania statesman is more kindly remembered than William Wilkins, who was born at Carlisle, Pa., December 20, 1779, and died at Homewood, near Pittsburgh, June 23, 1865, in the 86th year of his age. His career may be said to have been unusually fortunate and distinguished; and when called away he was sincerely mourned by a community in which he had lived a long period, and taken an active part in public affairs. A Senator in Congress from 1831 to 1834, successor to James Buchanan at the Court of St. Petersburg, Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1844, Secretary of War under John Tyler from 1844 to 1845, member of the State Senate in 1857, and intermediately a successful practioner of the law and judge in the higher courts of his district, he filled all these diversified stations with signal dignity and tact. His family was closely identified with the Government in its political, judical, military, and naval service—many of his connections to this day holding high and responsible positions. Reared to the habits and manners of good society, and well educated, he was one of the most agreeable of men; and yet, while mingling much in fashionable life, he had confessedly few of its vices. I have seen him many an evening, when jollity, wit, and humor ruled the hour, yet he never touched a glass of wine, and was the chief attraction, by his endless flow of spirits and his peculiar magnetic amibility. When I was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in 1857, before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Wilkins was a member, I felt that we should have exchanged places, and that the post for which I was selected ought to have been tendered to him, and called upon him to make the suggestion. His answer was characteristic: "Ah, my young friend, I have seen the elephant, and it is quite time that we should have an opportunity of making his acquaintance," a luxury, by the way, which General Cameron stepped in and reserved for himself.

I am reminded of this interesting character by a letter which I received a few days ago from my old friend Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, who attended the venerable statesman during his last illness, and who is devoting himself to the praiseworthy task of reviving the past history of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. His materials will run back a hundred years, and will, when embodied in book form, constitute not only a valuable depository of facts, but, if written, as they will be, in the Doctor's pleasant style, one of the most fascinating memoirs of the times. If men like Dr. McClintock would occupy a little of their leisure in the accomplishment of the same purpose, in their respective localities, they would honor themselves and enrich the literature of their country. As a specimen of the work now in course of preparation by Dr. McClintock he enclosed to me the following striking incident of the last hours of his venerable friend, Judge Wilkins, now for the first time published:

Judge Wilkins gloried in the unimpeachable integrity that marked the "bench," and jealously guarded his own status in the profession by well and carefully-determined opinions. It was a treat to listen to his criticisms on the public acts of the various departments of the Government as they transpired during the recent rebellion. It was a current on which he delighted to glide, affording invigorating exercise and securing an intellectual clearness that accompanied him through life.

On the occasion of a several days' anticipated visit, during the last few weeks of his life, from his nearest neighbor, a medical friend, who was prevented making his customary unprofessional call, the Judge was found in a half reclining position on his couch in pleasant conversation with the members of his family seated around, whilst the music of the little birds that had become wedded to the broad eastern portico by his punctual supplies, broke upon his ear their joyous song of thanks.

After a pause, hesitating to mar this lovely patriarchal picture, the defaulting visitor entered the open September door, to whom the Judge turned, and after words of sharp but playful rebuke, closing with finding ample apology for apparent neglect in sickness at home, he said: "You cannot guess, Doctor, how I have passed some of the tedious hours on my cot." Pausing for a moment, he continued: "I have been trying Jefferson Davis for high treason. I have gone through the whole formula with all the solemnity of a great State trial; the court properly constituted, the jury empanelled, and the prisoner arraigned, the latter answering to all the counts in the indictment, 'Not guilty.'

"In opening the case for the United States, I took occasion to assure the court that I would economise its valuable time so far as the prosecution was concerned, and close the case of the State in half an hour.

"The first witness called to the stand was General Longstreet, who, having been duly sworn, stated, in answer to an interrogatory, that he had commanded the armed forces of the Southern Confederacy who had invaded the District of Columbia, and within the limits of the city of Washington had killed and wounded more than a hundred Union soldiers, and that in so acting he had but obeyed the order of the chief commnder, General R. E. Lee. Waiving further question, the witness was discharged, and General Lee called and duly sworn, who testified as to his position in the Confederate service, his directions to Longstreet, and his subordination to Jefferson Davis, President and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, from whom he had received instructions to invade Maryland and the District for the purpose carried out by his Lieutenant General. At this point I closed and rested my case. After hearing the defence, and without a word of argument, I asked the jury to render a verdict of guilty. His fate was then sealed. The defence for want of jurisdiction—too late in presenting and weak if entertained—left the prisoner's counsel to a silent submission, and he was duly convicted.

"Yet in mercy I looked at the matter in another light, and to that end constituted myself the leading advocate of the prisoner. After solemn arraignment, the calm, worn, but inflexible offender, who did not appear to shrink from the bloody consequences of his acts, or tremble at his own peril, following my judgment and counsel as his only hope for the future, to the question put in the ponderous tones of the clerk—"Guilty or not guilty?" said: "May it please the court, I answer guilty, not morally, but politically guilty. Permit me to say further, the first lessons that fell on my ears at the hearthstone o my father—the first political teachings received at the feet of the wise and learned men of the academy and the university, and vindicated by the universal sentiment of those with whom I mingled in Southern homes, comprehended the doctrines inculcated by the Virginia resolutions of 1798, teaching allegiance as first due to the sovereignty of my State, subordinating that of the other general government.

"'This may in your wisdom, and in the judgment of the world, be determined a high crime; but I submit that it was done in faith of the right, and with 'the belief however misguided, of conscientious duty.

"I therefore throw myself on the judgment of the court, and ask its merciful recommendation to pardon.'

"I," said the Judge, "felt that this was his *only chance of escape*.

"Thus I have been filling up my time, dreaming myself away in the sturdy hope for an early return of fraternal feeling among the States."

Standing on the very verge of the grave, after an eighty years' buffet with the world, pleasantly rehearsing the line of thought that had engaged his last hours, forgetting his weariness and weakness in first grasping treason by the throat, and then turning from the sacrifice and counselling such frank acknowledgement as could not fail to reach the magnanimity of the authorities so deeply offended—such was the loved, not faultless sage, of "Homewood" during the fortnight that transpired before the "golden bowl was broken," or the flowers of his own choice placed upon his bier.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
They stand upon the threshold of the new.

JOSH BILLINGS.

The Fashionable Woman's Prayer.

Strengthen mi husband, and may hiz faith and hiz money hold out to the last.

Draw the lamb's wool ov unsuspicious twilight over hiz eyes, that mi flirtations may look to him like viktorys; and that mi bills may strengthen hiz pride in me.

Bless, oh, Fortune, mi krimps, rats and frizzles, and let thi glory shine on my paint and powder.

When i walk out before the gaze of vulgar men, regulate mi wiggle, and add nu grace to mi gaiters.

When i bow miself in worship, grant that i may do it with ravishing elegance, and preserve unto the last the lily-white of mi flesh and the taper of mi fingers.

Destroy mine enemies with the gaul ov jealousy, and eat thou up with the teeth ov envy all thoze who gaze at mi style.

Save me from wrinkles, and foster mi plumpness.

Fill mi both eyes, oh, Fortune! with the plaintive pizon ov infatuashun, that i may lay out mi victims, the men, as knumb as images graven.

Let the lilly and the reze strive together on mi cheek, and may mi neck swim like a goose on the buzzum ov krystal water.

Enable me, oh, Fortune! to wear shoes still a little smaller, and save me from all korns and bunyons.

Bless Fanny, mi lapdog, and rain down bezoms of destrucshun upon thoze who would hurt a hair ov Hector, mi kitten.

Smile, oh, Fortune! most sweetly upon Dick, mi kanary, and watch over, with the fondness ov a mother, mi two lily-white mice with red eyes.

Enable the poor to shirk for themselves, and save me from all missionary beggars.

Shed the light of thi countenance on mi kammel's hair shawl, mi lavender silk, mi point-lace and mi neclace ov diamonds, and keep the moths out ov mi sable, I beseech the, O Fortune!

VARIETIES.

AN "onion bath" is a cure for fever announced in England.

MISS NELLIE GRANT will be sweet sixteen on the 4th of next July.

THREE Vice Presidents have died in office, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry and Wm. R. King.

THE London *Spectator* says it is the first principle of a healthy foreign policy for England to have a cordial understanding with America.

TWENTY dollars is the price of a kiss taken without the knoweldge or consent of a girl, in Freehold, N. J. A young man who speculated to that extent the other day, is of the opinion that the article isn't worth the money.

MR. THOMAS EARLE died in a lunatic asylum at Worcester, Mass., a few days ago. He had been insane ever since his little daughter was taken from him by a decree of the Court, and given to his wife, from whom he had been divorced.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that "the dust produced in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, and which cannot be used as tobacco or snuff, may be sold by the tobacco manufacturers to farmers as a fertilizer for the land."

A LADY in Philadelphia told her new girl that washing came every "second" day, meaning Monday. The girl, however, left at once; she wasn't going to be washing every other day—no, not for the best man that ever lived, nor woman neither!

A LADY writer sensibly remarks that if the mistress of a household would spend the same amount of time in the kitchen, kindly and patiently instructing Bridget in her duties, which she now spends in the parlor gossipping with her neighbors about Bridget's faults and short-comings, a marked improvement would soon be visable in her domestic affairs.

IT is a custom in the Royal Family of Prussia to provide against future contingencies by teaching the young male members thereof some useful avocation. Thus the Emperor William was taught printing in his youth, and an apprenticeship of three years at the case made a fair practical printer of him. During the war he carried a portable printing office about with him, and sometimes "set up" his orders with his own hands. A good example.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Early Tomatoes—The Currant Worm—Coal Ashes—Garden Plants, etc.

HOW TO HAVE EARLY TOMATOES.

D. A. Compton, of Hawley, Penn., writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club as follows:

Do not forget to tell your agricultural friends that tomatoes on heavy soil may be obtained from four to five weeks earlier than usual by setting the plants on the tops of sharp hills. The hills should be about fifteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base. Water the plants only when first set, and dust the plant and whole hill frequently with plaster. The tomato, coming from a hot and dry country, will endure a drought that would prove fatal to less hardy plants. What it needs most is heat, and this is secured by placing on steep hills on which the sun's rays strike less obliquely than on flat surfaces.

Lands should not be over-rich for the tomato, very fertile soils producing too great a growth of vine. The vines should be pinched in, and the blossoms removed after the first settings have attained the size of marbles; but in any case the vines should be permitted to fall directly on the ground, that the fruit may have the full benefit of the heat of the sun and the warmth reflected from the earth. By saving the first well-formed ripe tomato for seed for several successive years, a variety may be obtained that for earliness will be far superior to the original stock.

THE CURRANT WORM.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says:

We are informed by Dr. E. Worcester, of Waltham, that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit must be fully and almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolate of lime. The doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was fully as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications, and the work is done. In this way, for a few cents, large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature, and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolate of lime. It will be well for our readers to remember this when the fruit season returns.

WATERING GARDEN PLANTS.

Watering garden plants, as commonly, practiced, is an absolute injury to vegetation, for the reason that it is not done plentifully enough. When the earth is dry and hot, the application of a little water only increases the heat, and has a tendency to make the soil more compressed and dryer than before. The most o our soils are more or less calcareous, and the action of the sun's heat has the same effect as heat upon limestone; the carbonic acid is expelled and when brought in contact with moisture, heat is generated, and unless sufficient moisture is applied to overcome the heat, vegetation suffers.

A sprinkling pot should never be used in time of drouth, unless the soil at the roots of the plants is at the same time thoroughly soaked, and the watering should always be done after sunset, when the dew has begun to fall. This is in accordance with natural laws. Rain and sunshine seldom appear together; and further, when nature waters vegetation, the atmosphere is filled with moisture.

Pool water and soap-suds are good for the garden, and cistern water may be used, but should be exposed to the sun and air through the day before applying. Strong liquid from the barnyard is death to garden plants, and should only be used after diluting until very weak.

Our plan of watering to avoid making a hard surface crust around the plants, is to dig three or four holes on different sides of the hill, a few inches away, and into these pour not less than one pailful of water, and after all has soaked in, replace the dry earth, and then with watering pot sprinkle the tops. We have many times carried cucumber and other vines through severe drouths, and received a bountiful yield from them.—Ohio Farmer.

THE APPLE WORM OR COLDING MOTH.

C. V. Riley gives the following distinct account of the habits of this formidable moth to the apple, in the Rural New Yorker:

"These moths are about three-eighths of an inch long, and the wings spread about three-quarters of an inch. They are of a a whitish-grey color, beautifully marked with brown and bronze, and appear early in spring, soon after the apple begins to bloom The moths fly from one blossom to another, dropping an egg into each; these soon hatch, and the young worms bore into the fruit, causing many to drop long before maturity. The worm bores itself a passage outward, and soon leaves the fruit, and after crawling away into some suitable place, spins itself a cocoon, where it remains for from four to six weeks, and then comes forth in the perfect or moth form, immediately commences laying eggs for a second brood, and upon the late apples.

As there are no blossoms at this time the moth proceeds almost as in the first, instance, placing the eggs in the calyx, which answers every purpose. Occasionally, the moth will glue an egg to some other part of an apple; but as a rule, the calyx is the place selected for deposit. This second brood seldom comes to perfection until the apples are gathered in autumn, and the worms are found in the fruit, but after a while you will find them leaving, and spinning themselves cocoons in the barrels, if they cannot escape to some other place.

The past season seems to have been a favorable one for this insect, there being no rains to interrupt or prevent the females laying all the eggs with which nature provided them, consequently the late as well as early apples are badly damaged."

ALL Waterbury, Conn., is laughing at the greenness of two policemen, who supposed that the antiquated Peter Jenkins that has tumbled into the ring at every circus performance for the last hundred years was a genuine drunken countryman. They made a noble attempt to arrest him for disturbing the show, but were finally made to see the joke.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 29, 1871.

OUR PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, May 24, 1871.

1st. Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of revising and amending the Constitution of the State, and, recognizing the right of the people to be fully heard on a subject so vital to their interests, do hereby endorse the course of the Democratic members of the Legislature in favor of submitting at the next general election the question whether or not a State Convention should be called for that purpose.

2d. That the persistent refusal of the Republican party in the Legislature to consent to a proper modification of those provisions of the registry act relating to the city of Philadelphia by which at least one-half of the electors of that city are utterly deprived of representation in the election boards, fradulent returns, forgery and murder encouraged, must be condemned by every just man, and ought to be rebuked by the ballot of every upright citizen.

3d. That the action of the Democratic majority of the Senate of Pennsylvania upon the apportionment bill and the Philadelphia registry law meets our unqualified endorsement and ought to receive the approbation of every citizen who values fair representation and fair elections.

4th. That the force and bayonet bills recently enacted by Congress are gross attacks upon the reserved rights of the States, destructive to the elementary principles of civil liberty, intolerable to a free people, centralizing in tendency, and should be forthwith repealed.

5th. That the language of Senator Carl Schurz, in his St. Louis speech, wherein he says: "I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our day that we should return to the sound practice of constitutional government. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. It is time that the American people open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a name nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it. As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this republic, I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here," was but the utterance of well known and frequently announced Democratic doctrine.

6th. That the public debt is binding upon the nation, and must be paid; and that we are unalterably opposed to any and all movements looking towards repudiation, direct or indirect, but in justice to the laboring and producing classes the rate of interest thereon should be reduced at the earliest possible date.

7th. That the Democratic party is opposed to the existing system of Federal taxation and finance, ruinous as it is in its effects upon the laboring, producing, mining and manufacturing interests of the people, and the fruitful source of "hard times," personal indebtedness and individual bankruptcy.

8th. That labor and capital have no just cause of antagonism, that we deprecate strife between these two great forces and earnestly seek to place the laborer and the capitalist on such a platform as will enable both to amicably adjust their differences, and we are unalterable opposed to the importation of a servile race for the purpose of degrading the standard and lowering the position of the laboring men of the nation.

9th. That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

10th. That we are for a government vigorously frugal and simple, applying all the possible saving of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt, and opposed to a multiplication of officers and salaries, merely to make place for partizans and for increasing, by every device, the public debt.

11th. That the continuance by a Republican Congress of the income tax, when the same is at least of doubtful constitutionality, and the necessity therefor has long since ceased to exist, is an exercise of a power oppressive to the people, and a gross violation of their rights and interests.

12. That the present tariff is, in many of its features, oppressive, should be revised, and that we herewith request our Representatives in Congress, when the tariff shall be the subject of readjustment, to see that the immense products of the State and its industries are properly cared for.

13. That the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania are entitled to and should receive at the hands of the National Government a prompt recognition of their claims to a proper and just equalization of the bounties in land as well as money granted for their patriotic services in the late war for the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution.

THE N. Y. *Sun* has raised to its mast-head the names of WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, for President, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for Vice President, but Mr. GROESBECK says: "I will not accept a nomination or be a candidate for any office at the approaching election."

THE Philadelphia *Press* believes that the masses are "ignorant" and the Democratic leaders "if cultured" are "conservative." Your Radical journals harp continually upon the "ignorant masses" and declare that they must not be trusted. The only wonder is that the masses, in the face of all these insults and abuse would support the Radical leaders for a moment, or tamely submit to the bayonet law, with which it is proposed to control the "ignorant masses" which the Radical magnates fear so very much.

ANOTHER amendment will be in order next. There is a newspaper published in Smyrna, N. Y., called the *Wesleyan*, which declares that the only remedy for the differences between the two races is amalgamation. "The white race must become darker and the dark race whiter," or a bloody conflict must endure "as long as America shall exist." We presume that the Democrats will be pronounced insincere and revolutionary if they oppose this new move in the direction of social equality between the two races. That it will find many advocates among the Radical leaders, admits of no sort of doubt.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We have already given to the public the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg on the 24th inst. They are clear and explicit, and need neither laudation nor explanation. They meet the exigencies of the times precisely, and leave no vital questions in a state of doubt or uncertainty.

With regard to matters which are purely of State policy, they reiterate and affirm the previous expressions of the Democracy in favor of such a constitutional reform as will further the highest interests both of the Commonwealth and the individual citizens of Pennsylvania. If the Radical leaders desire to take issue with the Democracy upon this, they are at perfect liberty to do so.

The managers of the Radical party in the State and in the House of Representatives are properly arraigned for their attempts to deprive half the citizens of the city of Philadelphia of the right of representation on the election board, and by means of partisan machinery, committing the grossest frauds upon the ballot box and other excesses, even including cold-blooded and unprovoked murder.

With regard to national affairs, the one central idea, around which all others cluster, is a free constitutional government, in which the rightful sovereignty of States and individuals is recognized, public officers held to strict responsibility, and accountability, and the untrammelled right of the people to the elective franchise shall not be infringed upon.

The bayonet law is denounced as being utterly subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the federal idea of the government. A constitutional government, as defined by Senator SCHURZ is demanded—a demand which the people will enforce in a way that will admit of no sort of trifling, and the importation of servile labor is denounced.

The absurd lies of Senator MORTON and the other Radical leaders are completely set at rest by the explicit declaration of the Convention. While the Democratic party opposed the amendments while they were pending, as it had the undisputed right to do, and denounced the means by which they were consummated in a portion of the States, it always declared its unalterable devotion to obedience to law, and that it only sought redress in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and the laws thereunder. To the Radical party we have to look for the violent overthrow of Constitutional rights.

The vast and unprecedented corruptions and extravagances of the public administration, bringing with them business depression, poverty and burdensome and constantly increasing taxation should be repressed. This the Democracy demand and will enforce, with the aid of the people. The Radical leaders demand nothing of the kind, and only repeat the watery promises that they have so often broken. If there are injustices in the tariff laws they should be removed at once, and in the readjustment, the great and varied interests of State of Pennsylvania should receive the encouragement to which they are entitled. Pennsylvania asks for nothing more than she is entitled to—she would scorn to accept that which is not her own of right and justice.

A great deal has been given to the soldiers by way of promises, but nothing in the way of performance by the Radical leaders. The Democracy now, as it has heretofore, demands for them a recognition of their rights and a due acknowledgement of their services, not in terms of glittering generality, but with substantial works to back them.

The payment of the public debt to the last farthing, and by means of a revenue which will not impoverish the people, and the repeal of the odious and inquisitorial Income Tax are among the things which the Democracy propose to accomplish. But each and every resolution so clearly explains itself that they need no extended review. We commend them to the consideration of all.

AN EXPLANATION—THE NINTH RESOLUTION.

Although the report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention appeared in these columns in good shape on yesterday (Thursday) morning, considering it was transmitted entire by telegraph, still one of the resolutions, by being misplaced, was calculated to create a wrong impression and needs this explanation.

The report states that

9 After some discussion the resolutions were adopted as a whole, excepting the 9th; upon which the ayes and nays were called, when it was also adopted by a vote of 76 to 53.

The tariff resolution appeared in the list as the ninth, instead of the one that reads as follows:

Resolved. That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we depricate the discussion of the issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

The above is the only one to which any objections were made, and it was finally adopted by ayes 76, nays 53. The tariff resolution and balance of the platform was adopted unanimously.

THE Radical journals are industriously trying to create the impression that the Democracy are assuming Radical grounds. Nothing can be more absolutely untrue. The Democracy meet and oppose Radicalism upon every distinct issue now before the country.

THE WRIT OF LIBERTY.

The passage of the Force Bill by the Radical majority in Congress fully makes up the record of that party of centralization and anti-liberty. An investigation of its record in this behalf may not be without interest to the people of the United States at this time.

According to the Constitution. "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The first case under this Constitutional provision which arose since the advent of the Republican party upon the political stage, came up in 1861, when Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN petitioned the then Chief Justice Hon. ROGER B. TANEY that the writ of *habeas corpus* might issue to General CADWALDER. The prisoner alleged that he was deprived of his liberty and confined in Fort McHenry, near the City of Baltimore, contrary to law. The writ was duly issued, and General CADWALADER said in response to it that he was "duly authorized by the President in such cases to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* for the public safety," and refused to deliver the prisoner up to the court. Chief Justice TANEY, however, decided that "the privilege of the writ could not be suspended except by act of Congress." In this we find the first violation of the Constitutional guaranty by a Republican Executive, and the assertion of the immutable right of the citizen by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the land.

Thus we find in the Spring of 1861, that without any formal proclamation by the President, and merely through orders issued by the President to his generals, the great privilege of a trial by a civil tribunal stricken down. Without any known offense against the law of the land, a citizen is seized and held in military custody, the officer having him in charge not only refusing to produce the prisoner, but also refusing to make known the nature of the complaints lodged against him.

The feeling that was aroused throughout the whole North by this act are too well remembered to be here repeated. While the more bitter partizans of the executive denounced the Chief Justice, the more conservative of all parties sustained him. On the 24th of September 1862 President LINCOLN, issued a formal public proclamation to the effect that "the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort," &c. For this there was no warrant of law whatever, but in September 1863, Congress authorized the President to suspend the *privilege* of the *habeas corpus*, as well as indemnifying him and his officers for their past unlawful acts. But still the Republicans in Congress did not feel it safe to give the President absolute and unlimited power to suspend the writ and stop proceedings under it; consequently they required that lists containing the names of persons arrested should be made out and furnished to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts, and that when any of the Grand Juries of said courts should terminate their labors without finding bills of indictment against the persons so arrested and returned, the judges should order their discharge from custody. These provisions stayed the tide of popular indignation, but they were only a cheat to lull the people into a false security. The names of the accused were never furnished and the prisoners unlawfully arrested were not liberated.

In the December term of the Supreme Court for 1866, came up a case under this law which forms a landmark in the judicial history of the country. It was the case of Mr. MILLIGAN, who was arrested in 1868, in the State of Indiana, by Major General HOVEY, and taken before a military commission, where he was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of May, 1865. The Circuit Court for Indiana met at Indianapolis, in the January following the conviction of MILLIGAN by the military commission, and the Grand Jury failed to find a bill of indictment against him. Under the law of 1863, already mentioned he petitioned the court to be released. The Federal judges were divided on the three following questions: (1.) Whether a writ of *habeas corpus* ought to be issued; (2) whether MILLIGAN ought to be discharged from custody: and (3) whether the military commission had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence MILLIGAN.

The division was certified to the Supreme Court, there argued, and the first two questions decided in the affirmative and the last in the negative. Against this opinion the Republican partisans inveighed as savagely as they did against the decision of MERRYMAN'S case by Chief Justice TANEY. Each and every one of the nine Judges agreed that President LINCOLN had no right to establish military commissions to try and convict civilians and that all executions thereunder were nothing more nor less than murder. This decision of the court was flat against the Radical doctrine of martial law and cut it up root and branch.

This in 1868 lead to the passage of a law which was intended to emasculate the Supreme Court and prevent it from passing upon the legality of any of the purely *partisan* acts of Congress.

The last stage of the Radical party in the direction of the military government, was the passage of the Force Bill, under which President GRANT has almost unlimited power. And yet we have faith that the Supreme Court will declare the act of usurpation unconstitutional whenever it is brought before it. The object of the law is obvious. It is to enable GRANT to re-elect himself by inspiring terror in Southern communities. But he is destined to fail. The people are determined to save their liberties.

VANDALISM.

The reports from Paris have grown sickening in the last degree in their details. There is no sort of outrage that the leaders of the Commune have not added to the long list of their crimes; murder, arson, vandalism and everything else that is infamous.

But all these excesses are but the legitimate teachings of the ROCHEFORTS, the HUGOS, the MAZINNI'S and the GARABALDIS, who are set up as the leaders of advanced ideas in Europe, and find their admirers and imitators in this country. Our own "agitators" only lack the opportunity to set up the bloody Commune and deluge the country with gore.

The vandalism still progresses. The Arc de Triomphe, the Luxumbourg Palaces, the Hotel de Ville, the Tuilleries and the proudest monuments of art and architecture, which made Paris, as it were, the capital of the world, are given over to the torch of the incendiary, and a century of uninterrupted peace will not restore the doomed city.

The most revolting murders ever recorded are committed by "the party of great moral ideas and advanced principles of liberty," and neither age, condition nor sex are able to plead successfully with the brutal ferocity of the mob.

The Paris mob of 1871, maddened with the French and Italian ideas of infidelity, will stand foremost in the annals of history for the ferocity of their crimes. It is to be regretted that the veil of oblivion cannot be thrown over their excesses, that even the example might not be handed down to coming generations.

ARKANSAS.

The condition of affairs in the State of Kansas has from time to time engaged public attention, and developed the fact that one of the most corrupt personages connected with the bayonet, carpet-bag and negro rule there is Senator (late Governor) POWELL CLAYTON. The manner in which he was elected Senator was sufficiently infamous to properly stamp the man.

He has been taken to the Radical bosom, and in a recent speech in Washington, in excuse of the Force Bill, says that "if one-half alone of the outrages that have been perpetrated there (in Arkansas) were known to the law abiding citizens of the nation, such a cry of indignation would go up through the land as would bring a blush of shame even to the cheeks of the Northern Democracy, and public opinion would compel them to cease their miserable efforts to palliate and excuse the commission of the most horrid crimes and glaring outrages that ever disgraced humanity." This same CLAYTON, who as Senator, assailed the State of Arkansas, on the 21st of May, sent a message to the Legislature, last winter, in which he declares all of the above statements are wholly and unqualifiedly false. In this message he remarked:

"You assemble here under very propitious circumstances. The past year has been one of great prosperity. The crops have been abundant, &c. The spirit of public improvement has awakened the liveliest interest among our people, &c. Our population has been largely increased, etc. The wealth of the State has been augmented, &c. Our State credit has been established, &c. Our relations with the Federal Government are harmonious and satisfactory; law and order, peace and security reign throughout our borders. Under the benign influence of our free institutions and the faithful enforcement of the laws old feuds are rapidly dying out, old animosities are being forgotten, and old prejudices eradicated." (Pp. 3, 4.) Again, said Governor Clayton in that message (pp. 21, 22), alluding to the subject of removing political disabilites: "I have always regarded disfranchisement as temporary in its nature, and have anxiously looked forward to the day ween a sounder and healthier condition would justify its removal. More than a year ago (October, 1869,) I took occasion (in a public speech at the Capitol) to publicly express myself upon this question. I then foreshadowed the course I should pursue, provided the then healthy and peaceful condition of affairs in the State should continue and give evidence of permanency. The time which has intervened (fifteen months) has only strengthened the convictions I then expressed, and I am now most happy to say that the present encouraging condition of affairs throughout the State, in my opinion, fully warrants me in carrying out the pledge I then made."

To this view of the case as given by Governor CLAYTON, Mr. PEAK, the Secretary of the Democratic and Conservative Committee, adds the following:

SIR: I say on my individual authority, and I dare and defy any man to deny it, that there never has been a Ku Klux outrage of any kind committed in this State at any time that could by any possibility of means be fastened upon any organized association of men, or in any manner attributed to the authority or connivance of the Democratic party. I say, furthermore, and defy contradiction of that assertion, that since the Presidential campaign of 1868 there has not been the slightest disturbance, or even bar-room fracas, anywhere in this State that could by any possibility of means be attributed to, or connected with, political feelings or considerations. The condition of this State is now, and has been since the election of 1868, one of profound and uninterrupted peace, quiet and good order, and this we are ready and prepared to maintain and prove before any tribunal.

THE last sensation about the Ku Klux is in the New York *Tribune*. It declares that the Ku Klux have taken to killing each other to save one another's lives. We always thought there was something peculiar about these Ku Klux, and now we know it. This statement, it is only fair to say, is supposed to be made upon some of GREELEY'S undecipherable manuscript, and is just as likely to refer to the culture of cauliflowers as the killing of the Ku Klux.

THE TREATY.

The treaty negotiated by the Joint High Committee, which has already been published and fully commented upon by the press throughout the country was ratified by the Senate in secret session on Wednesday night last by a vote of 50 to 12 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Michigan; Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton, Texas; Hamilton, Md.; Hamlin, Harlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morrill, Maine; Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom, Wright—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Casserly, Carpenter, Davis, Ky.; Davis, W. Va.; Kelly, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Sprague, Thurman, Vickers, West—12.

PAIRED—Blair with Morrill of Vt., and Ferry—3. ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Cooper, Corbett, Howe, Johnston and Brownlow—5.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Paris.

[From the N. Y. World.]

For the third time within a quarter of a century an archbishop of Paris has died a violent death. The cable this morning reports the assassination by the frantic adherents of the Commune of Monseigneur GEORGES DARBOY, Senator of France and Archbishop of Paris. Should this atrocious news be confirmed, the Catholic Church will enroll another illustrious name upon its long list of priests fonnd faithful unto death.

Archbishop DARBOY was born at Fayl-Billot, in the Department of Haute-Marne, January 16, 1813. He early devoted himself to the priesthood, and distinguished himself at the ecclesiastical academy at Langres. He was ordained a priest and appointed Vicar of St. Dizier, in 1836. Three years afterwards, at the early age of twenty-six, he was called to the chair of philosophy, from which he was soon transferred to that of dogmatic theology at Langres. In 1846 he removed to Paris, where he was appointed chaplain of the College of HENRY IV, and honorary canon of the See of Paris by Monseigneur AFFRE, then archbishop, whose official mitre and whose crown of martyrdom it has been his destiny each in its turn to inherit. When Monseigneur SIBOUR succeded to the archiepiscopal throne after the murder of Monseigneur AFFRE in 1848, M. DARBOY was appointed by him editor of the *Moniteur Catholique*, honorary Vicar-General and inspector of Religious Instruction in the diocese. In November, 1854, he accompanied Monsiegneur SIBOUR to Rome, took part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and received from the Pope the title of Apostolic Prothonotary. The assassination in January, 1867, of Monseigneur SIBOUR found him still higher advanced in the service of the church, and in 1859 he was nominated to the episcopal See of Nancy, over which he presided until the death of Cardinal MORLOT, in January, 1863, when he was summoned to the Archbisopric of Paris. In 1864 he was appointed Graud Chaplain of the Emperor and made a Senator of the Empire. In 1866 he became a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. He had received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1860, and in 1868 he was promoted to the rank of a grand officer of that order. Archbishop DARBOY has never of late years been known as an "ultramontane." On the contrary, his moderate and temperate views on the question of the relations between the Papacy and the Universal Church had frequently brought upon him the ill-will of the extremists in the church. It that famous manifesto of EMILE OLLIVIER which led to the formation of the ministry known as the Ministry of "January 19, 1869," the unfortunate publicist who essayed in vain to combine liberal progress with personal government cited a letter of his Holiness, in which the Pope had sharply rebuked a speech delivered by the Archbishop on the Roman question before the Senate of France, in November, 1867. Nor could the Archbishep, although he visited Rome in part for that purpose on the famous occasion of the centenary of St. PETER, succeed in inducing the Pope to accept the invitation of the Emperor to attend the Universal Exhibition of 1867 at Paris. During the Ecumenical Council of 1869-70, Archbishop DARBOY had a difficult part to play in Rome, but he filled it with very considerable skill and tact, and manifested a wise and earnest desire to contribute to the general harmony of the church rather than to the triumph of any particular section of its leaders. He was arrested by the Commune shortly after the outbreak of the civil strife in Paris and thrust into prison. It was given out that he was so dealt with merely that he might be held as a hostage for the safety of such leaders of the Commune as might fall into the hands of the Government of Versailles. But there are many circumstances which lead to the belief that his arrest was simply an expression of the hatred felt by the leaders of the Commune for the church of which he was the highest official representative in Paris. It will be remembered now with peculiar satisfaction by Americans that our Minister in Paris, Mr. WASHBURNE, had the courage and the humanity to visit this distinguished prelate in his prison, and to offer him all the tokens of his sympathy and his respect which his jailers would permit. The Protestant commander of the German forces at St. Denis also protested in the strongest terms against the outrages perpetrated upon him. Mr. WASHBURNE'S testimony makes it certain not only that the Archbishop was harshly and indecently treated by his captors, but that he bore himself under the unprovoked indignities which were heaped upon him with singular patience, sweetness, and nobility of spirit. Archbishop DARBOY was eminent both as a preacher and as a writer. His chief works were an edition of "St. Dionysius, the Aereopagite," a very popular book on "The Women of the Bible," a translation of the "Imitation," with illustrations by OSERBECK, and curiously enough, a life of St. THOMAS A. BECKET, the great English Archbishop, who fell a victim so long ago to the passion of a feudal king, even as he himself has now fallen a victim to the madness of a revolutionary mob.

We have no account as yet of the circumstances in which the Archbishop met his death. His predecessor, Monseigneur AFFRE, was basely and brutally shot, it will be remembered, after he had placed himself between the combatants of June, 1848, armed only with his golden cross and with an olive branch to plead for a truce. His last breath was expended in forbidding the indignant soldiers who bore him dying to the Hospital of the Quinze-Vingts to attempt to avenge him. "Let no more blood be shed," he said, "too much has already flowed in Paris. Would to GOD that mine might be the last." However and wherever Monseigneur DARBOY may have been slain by his senseless and savage captors, we may be sure that he faced his fate with a serene and Christian courage worthy of his position and of his faith.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

A COAL SHAFT ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Pittston dispatch, dated 2:30, P. M., says: The shaft of one of the mines is on fire, and that all the miners are inside; none can escape.

[LATEST.]

This morning the excitement at the shaft was greater than ever. Up to eight o'clock twenty-six men had been brought to the top of which number six were dead. All were insensible when brought out. One or two have so far recovered as to be able to give an account of themselves. Morgan, the first one discovered, is yet alive though his recovery is considered doubtful. He is still unconscious. Exploring parties are compelled to proceed with the utmost caution and were frequently brought out asphyxiated with foul gasses.

At ten A. M., thirty men were brought out, ten of whom were dead, and at eleven not more than one or two remained in the mine. Every one of the men brought up for the past two hours were found stone dead. The excitement is almost indescribable. Thousands of people crowded around the mouth of the pit and in their eagernesss to see and hear were with difficulty kept outside the rope which was stretched around the shaft.

At the time of the ignition of the upper part of the shaft, yesterday, the shifts of the miners were being changed, many were standing, and a few others, relieved by their companions, were coming out. The alarm being given to engineer McDermott, he at once communicated the warning of danger to the bottom of the mine, and began to hoist the carriage, bringing with the first four trips several men. In the three succeeding trips no arrivals were reported, and while the eighth trip was being made the rope slipped off the pulley, and all further means of escape was beyond a possibility.

At one time a young lad at the bottom of the shaft, 280 feet down, saw a nervous twitching of the bell wire, to which the bell refused to respond to. Suspicious of some disastrous accident, he immediately ran into the east gang way several hundred feet, and warned his brother of the circumstance. These two, with Mr. Evans, were the last to ascend from the pit. In an hour and a quarter the breaker had burned to the ground, and men of all vocations in life began removing the half-consumed timbers that obstructed the passage to the mouth of the shaft.

No water but from a small well being available it was drawn in wagons and barrels from the river, a mild distant. Telegrams were also dispatched to the Scranton and Wilkesbarre fire departments for assistance. The Scranton "Noyang" steamer arrived at a quarter past three o'clock, and about the same time came the hose companies of Pittston. The Wilkesbarre steamer followed soon after. By five o'clock the water had cooled the iron and the wood near the swaft, and preparations were made to clear the mouth. In the meantime hundreds of women and children had congregated near the scene of the disaster and their heart-rending cries pierced the air.

At six forty the mouth of the mine had been sufficiently cleared to let down a dog. He was kept down the first time for three minutes, and let down again staying five minutes. The dog came up alive. At seven P. M., timber was brought to the mouth of the mine and a temporary frame work made to cover the opening, a platform carriage was constructed and preparations made to enter at eight P. M. Two men, David Harris and William Warren, were let down about twenty feet, they had lights, bell ropes, water and tools.

They removed the burnt timber and charred scantling and constructed a partition to secure the up and down current of air. A few minutes previous to this Wm. Low was let down by a rope seventy-eight feet into the shaft but immediately gave the signal for hoisting. A strong current of air came from the opening, carrying with it a thick smoke and obnoxious gases. Preparations for the rescue of the miners continued to be pushed forward with the greatest vigor until 2:30 when, as above stated, the first man was reached. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion by the friction of the wood work of the breaker.

[THE VERY LATEST.]

PITTSTON, May 28.—Martin COX, a miner, was taken out alive. He makes the following statement: "We went in at seven o'clock in the morning; my brother Robert cut through from one air way to another and turned on the gas, and his miners came out with him before their shaft was up. The air was so bad that they could not work at all; this was about fifteen minutes before five o'clock, and seven miners came up to the top, five minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation that we had of the fire, was a sound through the mines as if there was an explosion.

Jos. English, a miner, said: 'There is fire.' We were then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft; saw the fire coming down; ran back; told my comrades they were all lost; the shaft was on fire. We were seven in all. We then ran to the foot of the shaft, and the burning timbers were coming down. We threw on water to put out the fire, and the smoke become so intense that were nearly suffocated. Dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place.

We then ran over to the west side in the direction of the river bridge, down the slope and got in at the door with eleven others, making eighteen in all in that place. The smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a gob of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the door, and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection No one expected to see daylight again, and I said it was a second Avondale. We sang hymns and prayed, calling upon God in His mercy to save us, as we all felt doomed beyond human aid. We ran back and forth through the gangways for fresh air.

At 3:15 P. M., Patrick Farley fell groaned twice and was found dead when the men came in the place after the fire. I then went over to the west side for my coat to help to stop out the smoke as we would all have been suffocated very soon. The men then passed me carrying back their comrades, who were dying in their arms. There were more men outside the doors crying out in distress and anguish, calling upon God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive.

The mules kicking and neighing; a boy told his father with horrible crying 'we will come out safely and if we must die let us die like men.' Father and son both came out alive. At 7:30 P. M., I became insensible and remained so until I was brought out by my brother Robert, about five o'clock on Sunday morning."

Cox is an intelligent Irishman aged about twenty-two.

"PEACE LIKE A RIVER."

ISAIAH XLVIII.

Give me a heart of calm repose
Amid the world's loud roar;
A life that like a river flows,
Along a peaceful shore.

I would roll onward to the deep,
In brightness, not in foam:
And 'mid earth's noise in stillness keep
My soul's interior home.

Come, Holy Spirit, hush my heart
With gentleness divine:
In dwelling peace thou canst impart,
Or, make the blessing mine!

Above these scenes of storm and strife,
There spreads a region fair;
Give me to live that higher life,
And breathe that purer air.

Allay this feverish, restless mood,
Arrest life's eager chase,
And quench the thirst for earthly good
With thy bedewing grace.

Come, Holy Spirit, breathe that peace
Which flows from pardoned sin;
Then shall my soul her conflict cease,
And find a heaven within.

Fashion Notes.

[Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

COLORS ASSOCIATED WITH DRY GOODS.

It is well known, however, that different modes of washing have a good deal to do with colors. This is verified by the fact told by merchants—that many ladies who take samples for the purpose of trying them and who return to buy the goods state that the colors are fast. Others return with samples of the same goods, with the colors dim or quite faded out. It is probable that the testers boil the samples with soda, or else they let them lay in the water long enough to permit the color to run, which is unnecessary, as all calicoes when made up should be washed and dried quickly. Merchants state that

A SURE WAY

of setting colors which are doubtful is to let the garment lay for twelve hours in as much cold water as will cover it, with five cents worth of sugar of lead in it. But this must be done before the garment is worn, as the sugar of lead sets the dirt as well as the color. For American percales, which require careful washing, it is said that half a tea cup of salt should be put in the tepid soap suds in which they are washed, also that they should be dried in the shade and ironed on the wrong side.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

Summer suits for girls which are both simple and pretty are made of American percales of colored and white piques, and of white muslin, or for more dressy occasions of grisaille silk and colored grenadines. At one house we observed among a variety of pique suits one of pearl gray with gored skirt, overskirt and postillion basque. The bottom of the skirt was bordered with two rows of blue braid, above this braid formed long narrow points called leaf trimming, which was shaded by two more rows of the braid. The overskirt, with apron front and looped at the sides, had a narrow trimming of the same style as had the postillion basque and loose sleeves

FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

three or four years old, the high or low-necked Gabrielle dresses with jacket continue in favor. The furnishing houses display these dresses made of all kinds of material, though those which wash are generally preferred by customers. Many of these, made of pique and linen, simply trimmed with white, brown or black braid are quite inexpensive. Others, which are trimmed with insertion and edgings of Hamburg, range from six to seven dollars—trimmed with French embroidery the price is from ten to twelve dollars—while still more elaborate ones with open work trimmings are made to wear over silk slips.

BOYS' SUITS.

Conspicuous among the new spring styles for boys is the Commodore suit. A very handsome specimen, made of black cassimere, has the knee breeches finished on the bottom with a single braid above the broad hem. A ladder trimming, which is wide at the top, but which narrows towards the bottom, reaches within a few inches of the bottom of the pants. It is formed of a single braid on each side, with braids running across, and with a button placed on the inner side of each cross braid. The jacket, which buttons at the throat, rounds off to show the vest, which is separate from the jacket. It is finished at the back with large double scollops, the outside or smaller ones, which are bound with braid, have three narrow rows with a button on the bottom of each row, running lengthways through them.

SYCOSIS.

A Contagious and Peculiarly Trouble some Disease.

(John Jameson, M. D., in Toronto Leader.)

The extract published in your paper of the 8th instant cautioning the public against the prevalence of contagious sycosis, or Barber's Itch, was not giving a moment too soon. Few but physicians are aware how common this form of cutaneous disease already is in this and surrounding countries. It exists, of course, more or less in all great cities, but it seems to me noteworthy that while passing down a single street—Fifth street—to-day, I noticed no fewer than five distinctly marked cases, two of them being particularly bad. In one case the whitened scales and diseased skin extended from the chin upward by the verge of the whisker to the left eye, threatening to extend to the eyebrow and lashes. The fact that the active principle of the irruption is cryptagamous is the reason of its rapid and but little understood spread. Once in the system its cure is not perhaps difficult, but in most cases demands much attention and care. The introduction of the smallest particle or follicle from a razor to the healthiest chin will communicate the disease, because while the pellicle is irrated the hair is never and never can be cut, microscopically speaking, sufficiently close to prevent a lodgment. I differ from the opinion expressed in the article you copy in one point—where hot water will not properly cleanse a razor. The water should be boiling and the razor dipped for at least one minute, and then carefully wiped with a soft towel.

The best and most effective plan is of course, to keep a private razor and all other necessaries for shaving. The fact, however, is that this is but rarely done, and our barbers' shops are, therefore, a very hot-bed of a painful and disgusting cutaneous disease. I might add that, in its worst form, the barber's itch spreads to the arm-pits, and then becomes almost intolerable.

THE South Norwalk (Mass.) Sentinel tells a romantic story of a young lady, who some months ago was employed as a hat trimmer in a manufactory of that city. One day, being more than usually disgusted with her tedious and prosaic occupation, on the impulse of the moment, she wrote her name and address upon the lining of a hat which she had finished, and patiently awaited the result. The hat, with hundreds of others, was sent off to the "trade" and finally purchased by a New Yorker, who chanced to discover the name upon the lining. Being of a romantic turn of mind, he wrote to the young lady, an intimacy followed, and the result was the marriage of the two last week.

M'Fadden's Master Stroke—How Villainy is Sometimes Rewarded.

The Boston Courier has the following:

Samuel McFadden was a watchman in a bank. He was poor, but honest, and his life was without reproach. The trouble with him was, that he felt that he was not appreciated. His salary was only four dollars a week, and, when he asked to have it raised, the president and the cashier, and the board of directors glared at him through their spectacles and frowned on him, and told him to go out and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone recklessly lavishing one dollar a week more upon such a miserable worm as Samuel. McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughty scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the soul. He would often go out to the shipyard and bow his venerable twenty-four inch head, and weep gallons and gallons of tears over his insignificance, and pray that he might be made worthy of the cashier's and the president's polite attention.

One night a happy thought struck him; a gleam of light burst upon his soul, and gazing down the dim vista of years, with his eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tears, he saw himself rich, honored, and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy and a monkey wrench, and a cross-cut saw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about half a ton of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine, and all those things. Then in the dead of the night he went to the fire proof safe, and after working at it a while, burst the door and brick-work into immortal smash, with such perfect success that there was not enough of the safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks, and currency and specie, and to nail all the odd change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank wich $1,000,000 on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town, and sent word to the detectives where he was.

It was all serene and beautiful for Samuel McFadden now. He felt that it was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrow had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him the next day with a soothing note from the cashier. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the president and the cashier, and the board of directors, and the clerks, and stockholders. At last the bank officers got up a magnificent private supper, to which Mr. McFadden was invited. He came, and, as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered over the bitter past, and his soul was filled with high exultation. (It seems to me that the last sentence is symmetrical and poetic! It strikes me so, anyhow.)

Before he drove away in his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. M'Fadden was to keep half a million of that money, and to be unmolested if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man; but refused with haughty disdain the offer of the cashier to marry his (McFadden's) daughter.

Mac is now honored and respected. He moves in the first society; he browses around in purple and fine linen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee and tells him of his early life, and instils holy precepts into the child's mind, and shows him how, by industry, and perseverance, and frugality, and nito-glycerine, and monkey wrenches, and enterprise, and cross-cut saws, and familiarity with the detective system, even the poorest may rise to influence and respectability.

The Miniature Ship City of Ragusa.

The City of Ragusa, the smallest vessel that has ever crossed the Atlantic, started on her perilous voyage this morning. The arrival of this small craft at Boston, on the 3d of September last, was the theme of comment at the time. She set sail from Liverpool on June 30th, and was passed on the route by several trans-Atlantic steamers. She took the northern route and experienced very heavy head winds the greater part of the voyage. On St. George's Bank she battled with a terrific storm, in the midst of which she saw three large vessels dismantled—but the miniature ship rode out the gale in safety, and finally arrived at her journey's end after a voyage of ninety-six days.

Since her arrival she has been visited by many leading nautical men. On St. Patrick's day she formed part of the procession, having been elevated to an express wagon decorated with flowers and bunting and manned by a crew. Her weight is only one ton and she is registered in Lloyd's Mercantile Register to be one and three-quarter tons burthen. Her length is nineteen feet and her beam six feet wide. She was commanded by J. C. Buckley, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who was accompanied by Nicholas Primoraz, an Austrian, who built her. On her present voyage she is commanded by Mr. Primoraz, who has chosen for his companions Edward R. Hayter, a native of New Zealand, and a fine gray bull terrier, who, the captain asserted, will act as boatswain. Besides a good stock of provisions and liquors presented by a few mercantile gentlemen of this city, she carried 120 gallons of water and five hundred pounds of coal for cooking purposes. Her cargo consisted of five hundred bricks, the first cargo of this kind ever exported to England. This vessel, which is certainly one of the wonders of the day, is named after Ragusa (the smallest city in Europe), near Trieste, on the Mediteranean shore. She was lying off the Battery early this morning waiting for the wind and tide. A favorable breeze having sprung up soon after five o'clock sails were at once hoisted, and she proceeded to sea. Captain Primoraz considers her a staunch sea boat, and appeared confident of reaching Liverpool in about forty days.—N. Y. Post, 23.

The Story of the Little Boy.

A good joke is told of a little five-year old fellow, who, having disobeyed his father, was about to incur the penalty—a switching. The father deliberately prepared a rod, while his son stood a sad and silent spectator. As the parent approached to the unpleasant duty, the boy started at a brisk run toward a neighboring hill. The father pursued, and for a time the youngster increased the distance between them; but gradually his strength began to fail, and when he reached the hill and began to ascend he soon lost his vantage ground. Nearer and nearer the irate father approached, and as he came within arm's reach of the little fugitive, who was ready to fall from exhaustion, the boy quickly faced about, dropped upon the ground, and with an indescribable cast of countenance, exclaimed: "Papa, that—makes a fellow—blow,—don't it?" This "changing of the subject" was so extremely ludicrious that the father laughed heartily over the strategy which his hopeful son exhibited, and the rod was not used.

"Shall we Hang the Landlords," is the title of a little paper in London.

THE PRINTER'S GRIEF.

[Some one has described graphically, in verse, one of the most harrowing experiences of a printer's life:]

A tear was in the printer's eye,
A shadow on his face,
As solemnly and silently
He gazed within his case.

Methought some deep and heavy grief
Was preying on his heart,
And that a kindly-spoken word,
Might happiness impart.

No sooner did this thought occur,
Than by his side I stood—
"Tell me, my friend, thy grief," I said,
"What sorrows o'er thee brood?"

He gazed at me a moment, then
He turned away and sighed,
And answering said, "A column, good,
Of Nonpareil I've pi'd."

A CURIOUS CASE.

Casting Bread on the Waters.

The Louisville Sun says that five years ago a young man who had gone from New York to seek his fortune in the far West, was robbed of all the money he had, and fell sick at a little town in Michigan. Moneyless and among strangers, he would probably have fared badly but for a widow, with an only child, who cared for him as if he had been her own. Thanks to her care he got well and reached in safety the home of an uncle in Illinois. The uncle died a couple of years afterward, and left the bulk of his large property to the nephew who sought but was long unable to find the widow who had befriended him in his extremity. She had been induced to come to Louisville, but found it hard to get along. When she was almost hopeless for better times, her name chanced to be mentioned, by a gentleman, who left Louisville a few weeks ago to start a paper in Illinois, and its mention led to inquiries by the lucky young man who had inherited his uncle's wealth, and last week the widow had sent to her as a remembrance of gratitude for her kindness to the sick and destitute, a check that will make her comfortable for a long time to come.

Earthquake.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday morning at half-past one o'clock at Rochester, Syracuse and other places in New York. In Syracuse persons were awakened from sleep by the rattling of crockery. The Journal says it was a milder visitation of this somewhat rare phenomenon in this part of the world than that of of last year or the one of about three years ago. There were a succession of tremors and quakings, perhaps a dozen in number, which in their effect upon loose window sashes produced noises somewhat like the clicking of telegraph operators. In some instances whole families were aroused by what was supposed to be the jarring of floors, windows and doors by the walking of a heavy person, and in some cases it was supposed that a sudden gust of wind had rattled the windows, until it was discovered that not a breath of air was stirring. The shock was also felt at the village of Charlotte, on Lake Ontario. It lasted several seconds and was so distinct as to leave no doubt of its character. Several persons were aroused from their slumbers by the shock. Doors swung on their hinges and sashes rattled in their frames. One gentleman, a well known lake captain, was awakened by the disturbance. He describes the sensation he experienced as he was aroused like that of being on his boat in rough water. A door to his room swung on its hinges. A son who slept in a chamber was awakened by the noise. The captain repaired to Stutson's Hotel in the morning, and said nothing about the earthquake there till one after another came in and reported it. There is no doubt whatever of the correctness of the statements made. The Rochester Union says the shock was felt at Mount Hope and vicinity. Houses and everything in them were shaken so violently as to awaken persons who were asleep. A loud noise like the firing of distant artillery accompanied the convulsion. The movement was seemingly horizontal—a swaying from right to left. The shock was also felt in Buffalo and in various towns in Wayne county.

Matrimonial Romance.

An Iowa paper, the Mount Pleasant Journal, has this account of a romance: Twenty-six years ago the beautiful city of Salem, as now, was peopled with some of the best families of Iowa. Here resided the family of James McWhorter, and James and his wife were happy. After a while there came the news of gold discoveries in California, and stories of how men could find fortunes. James hearing these stories decided to bid adieu to his wife for a short time, fill his pockets with the glittering metal, and then return to his Rebecca. The farewell was said, and wife and husband parted. McWhorter went to California. The letters came and went as fast as Uncle Sam's carriers could take them. As the novel writer says, "time wore on apace;" the weeks walked off into months, and the months galloped into years, and, as the story comes along to us, James McWhorter and his wife were separated by the wilful and malicious lying and misrepresentations of evil-doers.

Word was sent back to the wife that her husband was the husband of another. Letters ceased to go to and from; the separation became apparently permanent, and wound up with a divorce. Mrs. McWhorter in time became Mrs. Abbott, and, after a time, her husband died, leaving her a widow. Some two years ago a gentleman came from California, direct from the place where Mr. McWhorter resided, and he denied all the reports that had been circulated concerning that gentleman, reporting him to be an honorable and upright man, doing well and prospering in worldly matters. After his return to California a reconciliation was commenced, letters bearing words of love again commenced to pass to and fro, and on last Friday James McWhorter and Rebecca Abbott were again joined in the holy bonds of wedlock. This is the story as it came to us.

Beauties of the Present "Jury" System.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 23d says: The twelfth juror in the Foster case was captured at half-past ten this morning. The process of determining his qualifications was brief and to the point:

Counsel—Do you ever read the newspapers?

Juror—No.

Counsel—Can you write?

Juror—No.

Counsel—Can you read?

Juror—No.

Counsel—What do you know about anything?

Juror—Nothing.

Judge—That'll do, sir; take your seat in the jury box.

And the whole job wont cost the county over $50,000. If that isn't cheap justice, what is?

BOSTON will open a new free bathing house for women June 1.

Something About Teeth.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages; and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders loose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, &c., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tic-douloureux, decay, looseness, and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the white race specially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much; the Indians warrior sleeps, hunts and smiles with his mouth shut, and respires through the nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to closed lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut.

The Palaces of the Louvre and the Tuilleries.

Among the acts of vandalism alleged to have been committed by the Communists in Paris, none will compare in pure devilry with those of Tuesday, involving the burning of the magnificent imperial palace of the Tuilleries, and the partial, perhaps entire, destruction of the Louvre. These famous edifices, which had during the reign of Napoleon III. been vastly improved, and their union into one grand connected pile completed, though presenting some glaring architectural incongruities, were unsurpassed in magnificence and extent among the imperial residences of Europe. The Tuilleries were founded in 1564 by Catharine de Medici, wife of Henry II., and was added and improved by subsequent monarchs. It was ransacked by the populace during the revolutions of 1792, 1830, 1848, and in September last. The Louvre is still more ancient, and has had its graduations in growth, but not such vicissitudes as the palace of the Tuilleries. It has been distinguished for the magnificent collections of ancient and modern statuary and paintings within its galleries, and its magnificent library, the accumulations of years. It is rarely identified even as part of the imperial residence, the idea of residence being exclusively associated with the Tuilleries. The united palaces, which lie between the Seine and the Rue Rivoli, cover sixty acres of ground, are 1,006 feet in their greatest width, and half a mile in length. The gardens of the Tuilleries comprise fifty acres, and extend west to the Place de la Concorde.

The Reason Why.

A lady, writing of street car riding to a Boston contemporary, thus explains why women ought not to stand in the cars: It was the beautiful custom of the fathers of this generation to see no woman standing if they could give her a seat. Why? Because, without thinking anything more about it, their very manliness pleaded to them for her that she was the "weaker," and therefore less able to stand than they. But the theory of their self-indulgent and irreverent sons is that "women can stand as well as men," and therefore they allow her to do so. Is this true? Many a woman is as tall as her husband, but compare his broad and long foot in its thick boot with her little one in a delicate shoe, arched and slender, and about two-thirds of the size of his. Compare the body that she has to support on that foot—its small bones, soft muscles, swelling and heavy contours—with the large bones, firm muscles, small hips and spare limbs of his strong frame; reflect, moreover, upon the internal structure of her organism, the frightful danger to which strain or overfatigue may expose it—including the possible murder of the unborn—and then insist, if you can, that women can stand as well as men. It is not true; they cannot.

Fires in the Woods.

Great fires have been raging lately in the forests in Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware counties in this state. The woodlands in the remote sections of the Shandaken Mountains were discovered in flames on May 18.

The whole of the Shandaken Mountains seemed to be on fire last Saturday night. In the vicinity of Monticello and Liberty Village the fires extend for miles in several directions. Tens of thousands of acres of excellent woodland have been burned over, and thousands of cords of wood and bark have been destroyed. The Methodist chapel, the public school house and other buildings have been consumed at Black Lake. Wild rumors prevail of other extensive losses of property, and, perhaps, of human life. The flames have surrounded several farms and dwellings on the distant mountain terraces, and fears are entertained as to the safety of the families.

The forests on the Orange county mountains have also been on fire. The most extensive of these conflagrations was along the Hudson highlands, westward of Iona Island. Showers arrested the flames on Monday and the fires are now smouldering.

Extensive forest fires are also said to be raging in the New Jersey pine barrens and on Long Island.—N. Y. Post, 24th.

John Wesley's Way.

When John Wesley saw a young man in danger of falling into the snare of evil associates, he did not watch him sharply at a distance and speak of his shortcomings to others, predicting that he was "on the high road to ruin." He invited him to his table, and by a gentle, affable manner, sought to give him good subjects for thought or hints for conduct. Advice thus hospitably enforced was very impressive. He would draw out the young man in conversation and learn what studies he was most proficient in, which were most essential to his success, and then assist him to acquire a mastery over them. Another most valuable way of aiding a young man whom social danger threatened, was to make him acquainted with well disposed, religious young men, who would lead him into good paths. He watched over their future career, with a father's interest and tenderness, and in a very simple manner accomplished a vast amount of good, besides preventing a world of evil.

IT is said that "the Japanese have recently introduced a mint on the American plan." Now, let, them introduce a julep on the American plan, and they will have all that is desirable in Western civilization.

THINGS FOUND IN A KITCHEN DRAWER.

Three aprons, two dusters,
The tail of a pig,
A dirty jack towel,
A dish cloth and a wig;
A foot of a stocking,
Three caps and a frill,
A husk and six buttons,
A mouse-trap and quill,
A comb and a thimble,
With madonna bands,
A box of specific
For chaps on the hands;
Some mace and some cloves,
Tied up in a bag,
An empty thread paper,
And blue in a rag.
Short pieces of ribbon,
Both greasy and black,
One grater and nutmeg,
The key of the jack;
An inch of wax candle,
A steel and a flint,
A bundle of matches,
A parcel of mint,
A lump of old suet,
A crimp for the paste,
A pair of red garters,
A belt for the waist;
A rusty bent skewer,
A broken brass clock,
Some onions and tinder,
The kitchen door lock,
A bag for the pudding,
A whetstone and string,
A penny cross bun,
A new curtain ring,
A print for the butter,
A dirty chemise,
Two pieces of soap,
A large piece of cheese,
Five teaspoons of tin,
A large lump of rosin,
The feet of a hare,
And corks by the dozen,
A card to tell fortunes,
A sponge and a can,
A pen without ink,
A small pattypan,
A rolling pin pasted,
A common prayer book,
Are the th ings which I found,
In the drawer of the cook.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

Lafayette's Agreement to Serve the United States.

Among certain old papers lately found in the treasury department at Washington, is the original agreement made by Lafayette with Silas Deane, American commissioner at Paris in 1776, to serve in the war of the revolution. Here it is, as translated for the Cleveland Herald by Mr. Darius Lyman, who explains that Mr. Deane's name, which ought to follow the first paragraph, does not appear—probably because that part of the paper is duplicate. The signature of Lafayette is unquestionably genuine:

The desire manifested by the Marquis de Lafayette to serve in the armies of the United States of North America, and the interest he takes in the justice of her cause, inspiring him to seek opportunity to distinguish himself in the war, and as far as in him lies to render service therein; but being unable to hope for the assent of his family to his serving in a foreign country, and to his crossing the seas, unless he should go in the capacity of a general officer, I have deemed that I could not better serve my country and those under whose commission I act, than by conferring upon him in the name of the honorable Congress, the rank of major general, which I beg the States to ratify and confirm to him, and to transmit his commission therefor, that from this date he may hold the same, and may rank with the general officers of the same grade. His high birth, his connections, the great dignities he possesses by his family in this court, his large estates in this kingdom, his personal worth, his reputation and disinterestedness, and, above all, his zeal for the freedom of our provinces, were of themselves sufficient inducements for me to promise him the rank of major general in the name of the said United States. In evidence thereof, I have signed this document. Done at Paris this 7th day of December, 1775.

On the above conditions, I offer myself, and promise to leave, as and when Mr. Silas Deane shall judge proper, to serve the said States with all possible devotion, without any compensation or special appointments, simply reserving to myself the liberty to return to Europe whenever my family or King shall call me.

Done at Paris the 7th of December, 1776.

LE M'S DE LA FAYETTE.

Increase of Divorce Cases in Massachusetts.

To show the great increase of divorce cases, says the Cambridge Press, before the Supreme Court, in Middlesex county since 1831, we have obtained from an official source, the following statement: At the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Middlesex, A. D., 1831, there were pending in said Court five libels for divorce, of which number two were granted. At the April term, A. D., 1844, there were pending in said Court fourteeen libels for divorce, of which number seven were granted. At the April term. A. D., 1851, there were pending in said Court forty-one libels for divorce, of which number fifteen were granted. At the April term, A. D., 1861, there were seventy-five libels for divorce pending in said Court, of which number twenty six were granted. There were also three petitions by persons previously divorced for leave to marry again, of which none were grated at said term. At the present April term, A. D., 1871, there were pending in said Court 201 libels for divorce, of which number thirty-five were granted; five in which neither party appeared, and eleven were dismissed after a hearing. There were also pending six petitions for nullifying the marriage bond (previously entered into), of which number three were granted, and eight petitions (of persons previously divorced) for leave to marry again, of which number one was granted and one dismissed.

Tipsy Songsters.

Good temperance people will be shocked to learn what a sot—no milder term can be used—the mocking bird makes of himself in Florida. His special weakness is the berry of the Pride of China tree, upon the juice of which he becomes as drunk as a lord. A flock of tipsy mocking birds is a very funny sight. They fly around in the most comical manner, hic-coughing and staggering like real men, mixing up all sorts of bacchanalian songs, and interrupting each other in the most impudent manner, not at all like well-behaved birds. It is even said that they will fly out promiscuously, intrude on domestic relations, forget the way home, and get into each other's nests and families, just like the lords of creation. It is not improbable that also, like the lords of creation, they become very penitent after the season is gone and the yearly frolic is over, and that they make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and keep sober till the next season comes around, and the berries are ripe once more. As they are "mocking-birds," it is not out of the way to suppose that they are only imitating men.

AMONG the exiles from France whom the war has driven to England is the Princess Felicie, perhaps the smallest female yet exhibited in London, one beside whom Miss Minnie Warren would be almost a giantess. She is now in her ninth year, scarcely nineteen inches in height, and weighs just six pounds. She is of perfect symmetry in limb and feature.

VARIETIES.

A DRESS for the concert-room—Organdie muslin with fluted flounces.

THE Maine fishing season is three weeks later than last year.

THE Sedalia, Mo., Bazoo has been put up for raffle by its "talented editor," J. West Goodwin.

THE chorus of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society numbers, with full ranks, 739 singers.

A SIGN on an eating house on the New Jersey railroad says: "Coffee and eggs fresh laid by Mary Jones."

IN Brooklyn, a woman's right woman is reported to have named her three boys Susan, Mary and Kate.

THEY sell "horse lunches" in New York in the grocery stores. They are bunches of grass about the size of a roll of wadding.

ALMOST all the old apple orchards in the state of Maine are dying out. New York trees planted in the State do not live.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, M. C. from New York, has left that city for a tour around the world. He goes first to San Francisco.

THE Cincinnati Times and Chronicle says "the lawyers must live." Possibly they must; but, really, we can't see why they should.

A SERIAL by Alice Cary, "My Second-Hand Bracelet," was found among her posthumous papers. Her woman's rights story was left unfinished.

A MINISTER at Corry, N. Y., married a couple lately. When he made the usual proclamation concerning impediments, the blushing bride replied: "Go ahead, stranger; I'm all right." He went ahead.

SOME shoemakers in Stoneman, Mass., who hooted at women who worked under price, were arrested on a charge of being common railers and brawlers, and were fined $5 and costs each.

THERE is great complaint made in New York and elsewhere, of the petty and unnecessary annoyances caused by spies and informers alleged to be employed by the Revenue Department to watch business men.

AS a lady was looking at a burning building in Brockville, Canada, a few evenings ago, she fancied that she saw a man fall through the roof into the flames, and so greatly was she shocked that she fell to the sidewalk dead.

SOME very elegant parasols have just come into the market, which cost from $200 to $300. The tops are of lace, either black or white, and the handles of some are of carved coral, while others are of gold, with vines of silver leaves.

THEY say the lawyers who defended Gen. Cole for the killing of Hiscock at Albany, New York, have never gotten their pay. But the killing was a Cole-blooded affair, and the defenders of it deserve no pay.

THE Danbury (Ct.) News tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday schools. The precocious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and remarked that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the day before.

A HORNED toad from the swamps of Nevada came through the mail a distance of three thousand miles to a merchant of Wilmington, Vt., last week, having rode the whole distance encased in a sardine box, from which he was taken out in the best of health and spirits.

A LITTLE boy was seen by the engineer of a freight train, between Adrian and Detroit, last Monday trying at, and endeavoring vainly, to pull the body of his drunken father off the track before the approaching train, which was already too near to stop in time to prevent the father being badly mangled.

THERE was a double golden wedding in Joliet, Wis., one day last week. The brides were sisters, who were married on the same day fifty years ago. In the home of their mother, now a venerable lady of eighty years, they celebrated the half-century anniversary.

IN July, 1872, the grand explosion, which is to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate, New York, is to take place. After that event, vessels from Europe, by taking the Sound route, will save over a hundred miles of hazardous coast navigation, and avoid the terrors of Squam Beach and Barnegat.

A PATIENT complained to his physician that he was pursued by a ghost the night before, as he was going home from the tavern. "What shape was it?" asked the doctor. "In the shape of a jackass," said the man. "Go home," replied the physician, "and keep sober. You were drunk last night, and frightened by your own shadow!"

IT is said that the Empress Eugenie has presented Lady Burgoyne (wife of Sir John Burgoyne, in whose yacht, the Gazelle, she escaped from France and landed safely at Rye) a costly gold locket, set with diamonds, with a most exquisite likeness of Her majesey enclosed, as a souvenir of that memorable voyage to England.

A SALEM (Oregon) paper of a recent date say: "We were shown yesterday a letter from a 'man up the valley,' addressed to one of our liquor dealers, from which we make the following extracts: 'Church members have got to drinking here; send me $5 worth of whisky, but don' answer this letter, as some of them may get hold of it.'"

AN old lady named Young, in Old Lyme, Conn., dreamed thrice in succession that treasure was buried in a certain locality. She and her daughter went to the spot, dug for it and found it—not enough to make them independently rich, but enough to make them wonder what stuff dreams are made of.

A YOUNG lady of Bainbridge, N. Y. made a bargain with Curtiss Cooper some fifteen years ago, whereby she was to have a "ewe lamb and its increase until she was 21 years old," in exchange for a gold watch key. She was but 6 years of age at the time, and now sues M. Cooper for 18,064 lambs, or their value, which, at $4 per head, is $64,526.

A BOSTONIAN who resided in Paris throughout the German siege, but has since returned home, states that fully five hundred thousand people, native and foreign, left the city after the Commune troubles began. The Frenchmen left for the sake of keeping out of the affray. It was melancholy to observe the stillness and loneliness of streets where the business places were closed.

A PUBLIC school for little girls in Paris, maintained by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul was recently broken up by a revolt of the pupils against the substitution by the Commune of three lay mistresses for their former teachers. The girls cried out in chorus, "Give us back the Sisters," and the oldest pupils, aged from eight to twelve years, upset the forms and threw the books and slates about the room. This scene was repeated the next day, and order was only restored by the expulsion of nearly five-sixths of the scholars, the number in attendance having been reduced from three hundred and fifty to sixty pupils.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As will be noticed we have changed the mode of mailing THE WEEKLY POST. Each subscriber's name as well as the date of the expiration of subscription appears on the label. This will obviate the notice heretofore sent and every one is thus notified every week of the time for which he has paid.

In revising, we may have overlooked some, which will be promptly rectified upon our attention being called to the same.

AS THE Committee discovered that it made a mistake, and acknowledged that it was a mistake by having their names chiseled off the Monument, now, let us have peace.

THE Radical papers offer no excuse for refusing the workingmen a plank in their platform. It is easily accounted for; the capitalists ruled their convention as they rule their organs.

THE late Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS is the theme for No. XX of Col. FORNEY's Anecdotes of Public Men. It is given in full in another column and will be pleasant reading to his many friends and admirers in this locality.

A NUMBER of our Radical exchanges abuse Governor GEARY for tendering his thanks to the Moyamensing Association, of Philadelphia, in response to a serenade. Well, some people have no idea of what is decent and proper.

WE learn that General MCCANDLESS will invite Colonel STANTON to meet him on the stump and discuss the questions now before the people. Just like him, the General has never failed to face the music, and we hope that Colonel STANTON will accept and not offer a substitute.

THE following news was received by cable yesterday, from a locality "five hundred fathoms deep"—

> The sun's perpendicular heat
> Illum'd the depths of the sea,
> And the fishes beginning to sweat,
> Cried, "d—— if, how hot we shall be."

—And it was hot on land, too.

WE desire to call the attention of all fair minded men to the address of the Democratic members of the legislature in regard to the infamous Registry Law for Philadelphia. The document needs no endorsement from us—it speaks for itself.

SINCE THE POST rebuked the agent of the Associated Press at Dayton, for giving his views of the Montgomery County resolutions he is catching it all around. If he attempts it again we must insist upon his removal in which case we will be joined by every Democratic journal belonging to the Association.

CHARLEY FETTERMAN seems to be making headway in the race for Senator. It is claimed that since MILES HUMPHRIES offered his amendment to "strike the word 'white' out of the Constitution wherever it occurs," that FETTERMAN is rapidly gaining friends among the white workingmen. He is now talked of as the white man's candidate.

THE feature of yesterday's procession were the boys and girls from the soldiers' orphans' schools at Uniontown and Phillipsburg, both of which are well managed and a credit to the State. The little ones behaved themselves in an admirable manner and attracted the attention and sympathy of all who saw them.

TRUE GRIEF detests display, the deeper the sorrow the more intense is the desire to shun observation. We do not object to the friends of deceased persons scattering flowers over their graves; we think it proper and right, but when it is done with a view of producing political capital, as was the case yesterday to a very great extent, it becomes a mockery and should be discountenanced.

THE people must not be permitted to forget that many Radical presses and orators and demonstrators of all sorts endorsed and fraternized with the Red Republicans of Paris, and have done so for years. The heart sickening scenes enacted by these wretches only shows whither ultra Radicalism, unchecked by the wholesome restraint of Democracy, would lead us in this country. Let us beware of the friends of and sympathisers with the communist of Paris.

SURELY it seems that poor Paris is doomed to drain her bitter cup to the very dregs. To the horrors of war and famine it is probable that pestilence will soon be added. If the dispatches are to be credited, thousands of unburied bodies are rotting in the cellars and untenanted houses of the once gay metropolis. Such a mass of corruption must inevitably breed a terrible pestilence, before whose horrors those which have preceded it will pale into insignificance.

A QUESTION FOR TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

There is a strong probibility that the temperance question will in time come up in a new shape. The Governor General of India lately presented to the local Legislature of that portion of Queen VICTORIA's dominions which is located in the East, his financial budget. So far as the showing goes, everything is satisfactory in matters of income, expenditure and reduction of local taxation.

Among the items of receipt is one shewing the source of a vast revenue, the means by which it is obtained being in no way consoling to humanity or by any means encouraging to the boasted civilization of the age. The Governor General, Lord MAYO, estimates the government income that will be derived from the opium trade in British India during the next year at eight millions of pounds sterling—or forty millions of gold in our currency—and all this, too, from the sale of a deleterious drug which is legalized in the Queen's name.

The question naturally arises: What becomes of this vast quantity of poison? It is quite clear that it is not all used by physicians in their medical practice. We think that his Celestial Eminence, the Emperor of China, as young and inexperienced as he is in all things, except the extirpation of Christian missionaries, could satisfactorily answer the question by pointing out the physical defects and prevailing emaciation of his parchment covered people, and the very gradual, but constant decrease of population of his very populous Empire, that set in the very moment that Great Britain undertook to cram down the throats of his subjects the opium products of the British East India Company.

The war that this attempts brought about may now be seen in its true light since the smoke of the contest has cleared away in the light of experience. It was a most cruel and unjust war, waged for an unholy and immoral purpose. Like all wars of such a nafarious character, it is now bearing bitter fruits for England proper. Among the English people the daily use of opium is increasing to an alarming degree, and what is still infinitely worse, its use is rapidly extending among English speaking people in every quarter of the globe, our own nation getting its full share of the curse. The practice of opium eating and laudanum drinking, which is now becoming so alarmingly fashionable, begets the most ruinous species of debauchery known among men, and perhaps the most incurable of all similar vices. A wasting of the body, the loss of human instincts and the utter obliteration of the mind, follow close upon the heels of its indulgence.

And still the spread of this vice extends more and more. One of the main causes of this is to be found in the fact that the Empire of India requires eight millions of pounds sterling to keep it afloat, and at the same time fill to repletion the enormous coffers of two or three favored commercial corporations in Europe. If Lord MAYO is to continue thus to aid in the public demoralization it would be advisable for him to prevail upon his victims to use our own Jersey lightning in preference to the crazy Asiatic drug.

The question of opium eating is one that commends itself to the temperance propagators in this country. Although its ravages do not receive public attention, they are rapidly gaining upon the ravages of rum, and bid fair to leave the latter behind in the contest of human destruction and general desolation. It strikes directly at the higher classes of society, who substitute for a dangerous stimulant a more dangerous narcotic, because its outward effects are more easily concealed and are less apparent. Men and women of the highest social standing are alike its victims, and the private mad houses of the country are crowded with the wrecks of humanity who have fallen a prey to the insidious wiles of opium. The ghastly role of suicides in high life, for no apparent cause are its direct results.

The use of alcoholic stimulants has been a sufficient curse to our people without introducing another form of debauchery which is still more demoralizing. The nation clearly has the right of self-preservation, and as this dangerous drug is exclusively a foreign production, it ought either to be wholly excluded, or only admitted as an article of traffic under such regulations as would most effectually check its wholesale consumption.

IF "Brother" GREELEY is allowed to travel and make many more speeches in the Southwest he will play the mischief with the doings of the Ku Klux Committee's forthcoming report. In a speech at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday night last, he said:

"I believe at this day not so much violence occurs in Texas as in New York city."

And again:

"I can testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas."

Every day brings fresh evidence that the South is being constantly misrepresented for the only purpose of creating a centralized despotism, by which the thieves hope to continue in power.

GENERAL MEADE one of the most modest and thorough soldiers in the late war, made a most favorable impression upon our citizens, at his recent visit. He was in turn delighted with all he saw and witnessed, and especially astonished at the marvelous growth of our smoky but substantial city.

A PROBABLE ACTION AT LAW.

It cannot be asserted that precedent any more than precept, or present example for the matter of that, will invariably be found to work that fullness of good that might naturally be expected from them. But it does not matter how great the disappointment or the failure arising from this perversity of human nature may be, we are not to weary in well doing. Precedents, precepts and examples require constant polishing up, and presented continually to men's observation so that no very serious departure therefrom may take place.

This moral will hold equally as good in law as in the ethics of life. The phrase "Probable Cause" is an exceedingly dubious one at the best, but to the legal mind its definition and scope is quite plain. Still it is the cause of a great deal of quite unnecessary, not to say heartless persecution on the part of the rich as against those who are poor and without friends. Sometimes, however, it does not any more screen the rash accuser, than when justly taken into account, does it leave the original accuser at the mercy of the accused, when the latter in turn becomes the plaintiff in an action to recover damages for an assumed malicious and false prosecution upon an unfounded charge which involves good name and character.

A case in point and one which illustrates the application of the term "Probable Cause" recently came up in one o the courts in New York. The circumstances presented the following case. An individual—a stranger—was suddenly called into a house upon professional services. Having discharged these he retires, and in a short time certain valuable property belonging to the house is missed, and suspicion falls upon the late visitor, who happens to be a woman. At her own request a thorough search of her premises is made and none of the stolen property is found. Subsequently she is subjected to a *pro forma* arrest, held in bail, and after a legal examination in detail is acquitted of the charge.

She then, at the close of the prosecution, proceeded against her assuser in an action at law to recover $25,000 damages to her character. The action being originally instituted in the Superior Court, was removed to another Court as the former tribunal only had jurisdiction to the amount of one thousand dollars.

Judge SHEA declined to let the case go to the jury and decreed a non-suit upon motion on the general ground that "probable cause" had been shown for the arrest of the party accused. The Judge's remarks were distinguished for their ability in drawing the medium line between a purely malicious prosecution and one where probable cause exists, which justifies a party in making an information for crime.

GREELEY AND GRANT.

"And thereby hangs a tale." By all means let Radical editors be preferred and pass up head for dark devices and "tricks that are vain." GREELEY wrote a letter to WM. LARIMER, the ex-banker of this city who now lives in Kansas. [There are some people about here who remember LARIMER and his bank very distinctly if not very pleasantly] and that letter had a "tail." GREELEY says at the end of this missive that the Radical candidate for President in 1872 should be "a constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term." But the Radical papers left off all after the word "doctrine." This prevented H. G. from getting his "whack" at GRANT—for the whole joke was in the four words "of one Presidential term," so very neatly cut away.

Mr. GREELEY is very circumspect, but the hit at GRANT is palpable notwithstanding. He thinks the next Presidential candidate for President should be a "constant, steadfast, believer in the good old *Whig* doctrine of one Presidential term." Now this puts GRANT clean out of the question as a candidate, for in the first place he never was a WHIG. If he was anything before the war, but a dependant on the bounty of his relatives, he was a Democrat. Therefore he would not fill Mr. GREELEY's bill. And in the second place, if he were to become a candidate for President a second time, it would be very evident that he did not believe in the single term business, and therefore again he would not fill Mr. GREELEY's bill. Thus the excision of these four words at the end of Mr. GREELEY's letter means much, and was neatly done by the GRANT papers.

But, by the way, the joke of "good, old Whig doctrine," of one term is about as bald as the top of H. G.'s head. No whig President ever had a chance to refuse a second term. LINCOLN, supported by the "old Whigs," fought for it and got it. It was very easy for the Whigs to lay down a doctrine they could not exemplify—a doctrine that *then* must have been for the Democrats alone.

STANTON's war record consists of being a Surgeon with the rank of Major, and his promotion by his relative, the Secretary of War, to Lieutenant Colonel.

WHEN GREELEY is elected President he cannot do less than appoint LARIMER a member of his Cabinet, perhaps Secretary of the Treasury, he was always great on financiering.

GRANT has been notified that it is impossible to elect the next President without Pennsylvania, and he is preparto offer some places to a number of leading Republicans. There are plenty of takers—at least one in this city.

ADDRESS.

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

TO THE

PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned present to their constituents and to the people of the commonwealth this statement of facts in relation to the Philadelphia registry law, in the hope and with the belief that it will arouse attention to the palpable violation of the right of a large number of our fellow-citizens to a voice in the selection of their election officers; to the opportunities for fraud, corruption and forged returns it affords; to the excitement to violence and bloodshed it contains, and to the despérate character of the men who perpetuate their own power by these means despite the wishes and the ballots of a majority of the people of that city.

The act of assembly known as the registry law was passed on the 19th day of April, 1869. The provisions thereof applicable to the rural districts are essentially different from those applicable to the city of Philadelphia. An entirely different system was created therefor. Under the latter the board of aldermen are justices of the peace for that city were vested with power to select three canvassers for each election district therein, whose duty was to make out the list of voters, and who had power conferred upon them to strike from said lists or add thereto at their pleasure, and such action was to be final and could not be appealed from. The board of aldermen also appoints the officers to hold the elections in each election division, and by the law they were directed to appoint the judge, one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the majority of legal votes in the election division at the next preceding general election and one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the next highest number at such election.

It will thus be seen that this law for Philadelphia took from the people of each election division therein the right to select their own election officers, and vested it in a tribunal whose duties under the Constitution and laws have no relation to that subject. Under the registry law for the rural districts the assessors elected by the people make out the canvass lists and complete the registry, and the people themselves choose their election officers in each election district. The law for Philadelphia is therefore directly in conflict, upon these two important points, with the law for the other parts of the State. It is, in this, destructive of a vital principle of local self-government, and tramples on a right which has come to be recognized as a fundamental American principle. Why were these great powers taken from the people of each division and vested in the board of aldermen? The answer is found in the fact that the board was partisan in its character, and could be depended upon to exercise its authority in the interests of a corrupt clique.

The *majority* of the board of aldermen constitute the board and that majority has power to appoint *all* of the election officers, as well those to which the *minority* are entitled as those of the majority, yet at the organization of that board in 1869, its members by solemn resolution at the suggestion of the court, gave to the minority of the board the right to choose the minority of the election officers. In this they acted justly and tacitly admitted the injustice of this grossly partisan law. This act of fairness has been rescinded by the action of the board, and the Republican majority now appoint a majority of the canvassers, the Republican election officers and the Democratic election officers. Under the dictation of corrupt and desperate men this power has grown to be a most fruitful source of impurity in the elections of Philadelphia. Men are appointed as canvassers who know no law and recognize no system of morals, but the success of their party and the attainment of their own selfish ends and those of their designing leaders. They without hesitation strike from the registry lists the names of voters who are duly qualified, and add thereto the names of those who have no shadow of right to vote.

No legal power exists to prevent these infamous wrongs. One member of the legislature holds his place to-day because the names of one hundred and forty-eight legal voters from his district were struck from he registry without authority of law and for purely partisan purposes.

In the selection of election officers the board of aldermen take especial care to choose astute and unscrupulous Republicans who will do the bidding of their party friends, and almost invariably select illiterate, weak or corruptible men as Democratic election officers. In many cases, indeed, they violate the plain letter of the law by appointing Republicans instead of Democrats. One of the officers of the recent Republican State Convention was a man who had been appointed and had acted as a "Democratic" election officer at the last election! By the election of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and of incompetent and corruptible men upon the other, the door to fraud and wrong is widely opened and the purity of the ballot is utterly destroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the city of Philadelphia, and the voice of her people is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass lists are "doctored;" ballot boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making the general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia. We were powerless to effect this in the present condition of the Legislature, and we have sought so to amend the law as in some degree to lessen the evils now so glaring. The measures we have again and again during this session proposed the Republicans for enactment and which have been invariably rejected by them, are three in number.

First. That the minority of the board of aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of the election officers for each election division.

Second. That the judges of the court of common pleas shall have the right to supervise the action of the canvassers in making up the registry list, and to restore the name of any legal voter left off, and to strike off the names of any improperly placed thereon.

Third. That the board of return judges shall meet to count the returns of election in the presence of the aforesaid judges who shall have power summarily to prevent fraudulent returns from being counted and to determine any question arising therein.

These provisions are so eminently just and proper that the newspaper press of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, has approved them, and we append extracts therefrom showing this fact. Leading members of the Republican party in the House of Representatives have unqualifiedly endorsed them, but have been compelled by a party caucus to vote against them and prevent their enactment.

The *Press* of Philadelphia, in an article upon the proposed amendment of the registry law, April 28, 1871, said:

"To the proposition to have the return judges meet in the presence of the judges of the court of common pleas, we have no objection, save that the provisions of the law as regards their meetings is perfectly satisfactory as it stands."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, April 27, 1871, says:

"The other amendment requires that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the court of common pleas.

"Now there is no good objection to this last amendment."

The Philadelphia *Post* of January 26, 1871, said: "Any one who will succeed in devising a plan by which the usual scenes of violence and disorder which have attended these meetings for some years past will be precluded, will do Philadelphia an incalculable service, and deserve the gratitude of the people. The annual meetings of the return judges have become to be regarded with as much apprehension by peaceably disposed people as would be a pitched battle. They have been arenas of carnage, rather than an assemblage of a judicial character, and rioting and fatal casualities have been the natural concomitants. They may not be incidental to the system, but the fact remains that they seem to be a part of it, and public morality and public security demand a radical change.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of May 11, 1871, said: "The amendments to the registry law are few, simple and, so far as we can see, entirely fair. They are precisely what the Republican party would demand if there was a democratic majority in our board of aldermen. There can be no better test than this. They provide that the minority shall elect their proportion of the election officers, with a reserved power to strike off the names of bad men when they are presented. And they also provide that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas. What the arguments are that forbid the acceptance of these amendments we do not know; and we have such faith in the essential political virtue of the mass of the voters of Philadelphia that we believe that they would be cheerfully accepted by Republicans as well as Democrats."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of May 5, 1871, said. "We believe these amendments to the registry law are necessary, because we believe that under our form of government the minority have equal rights with the majority. Certainly, it is not honest for the republicans to appoint republicans or luke-warm democrats to represent the democrats as election officers. Again, when it is remembered how, for years past, each meeting of the return Judges has been the occasion of fraud, riot or murder, no one who desires an honest election, a peaceful return of votes, or who detests riot or murder, can object to the return judges decourously meeting in the court room, subject to the wisdom, dignity and integrity of the judges of the common pleas.

"It is sheer folly or patent mendacity to allege that either of these amendments are capable of assisting frauds upon the ballot-box. Clearly they are meant to prevent fraud and to make elections what every lover of his country desires they shall be—fair and honest. If they have any other intent, it cannot be found in the language in which they are framed; and for ourselves we are satisfied to grant to the democracy all that the amendments above suggested demand."

The *Public Ledger* of May 25, 1871, said: "There is no fair man of any party in Philadelphia opposed to such amendments to our registry law as will make it conform to the principles of the general election laws of the state, and make it just and equal in its operation. Of the four principal points in the bill passed by the senate on the last named subject, at least two have been shown to be indispensable in the hearing of election cases before the court of common pleas. The forging of election returns has not only come to be a system, but the counting of these false returns by the return judges with full knowledge that they are fraudulent, has grown to be the practice. Appeals to the court of common pleas have thus far failed to provide a remedy or redress for this great and dangerous wrong—great because it disfranchised thousands upon thousands of voters, and dangerous because it has already led to the mutilation and robbery of the records of our courts, to riot, bloodshed and slaughter in the Supreme Court room of the state, and may lead to disaster far worse, bad as those mentioned are. False returns have been counted in by the return judges, which the judges of the common pleas have pronounced palpable forgeries before they were counted, accompanying their denunciations with the statement that they ought not to be counted. So manifestly fair and essential is this amendment, that not one journal of any party in Philadelphia has opposed it. On the contrary, it has been favored by nearly all of them, Republican, Democratic and independent. Indeed there has been no opposition to it from any quarter, except that which has been stimulated by candidates for office, who know themselves to be objectionable and unpopular, and whose only hope is that which is based upon false returns. Had these men and their adherents kept away from Harrisburg, this just law would have been passed weeks ago, for a majority of the legislature being composed of just and honorable men, a majority was in favor of its passage."

Upon the question to indefinitely postpone the Senate amendments by the house, (which amendments were the three propositions specified), on May 19, 1871.

Mr. Elliott said: I desire to state that I vote upon this question in accordance with the views of my political associates. I therefore vote aye.

Mr. Mann said: Upon this question I vote in accordance with the judgment of my political associates and against my own. I therefore vote "aye."

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia. In accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus and against my own convictions of right, I vote "aye."

These amendments were indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote—47 to 41—except that William F. Smith, of Philadelphia, voted with the democrats. We have labored during this entire session to bring about this much needed reform, because we have felt that it would measurably restore the purity of the ballot box in Philadelphia, that it would aid in preventing false personations and fraud upon the registry, that it would prevent the fraudulent counting and false returns of votes, and that the restraining power of a judicial tribunal would prevent the recurrence of scenes of riot, bloodshed and murder heretofore occurring at the meeting of the board of return judges. We have failed in the attainment of these just ends, and we now deliberately charge that the republican organization in obedience to a party caucus, controlled by a ring of Philadelphia politicians, has prevented these necessary reforms and thus aided in perpetuating fraud, false counting, forgery of election returns and riot, bloodshed and murder. The responsibility is upon them, and not upon us.

Wm. A. Wallace,	Charles R. Buckalew,
J. Depuy Davis,	A. H. Dill,
A. G. Brodhead,	Edwin Albright,
D. M. Crawford,	W. M. Randall
R. P. Dechert,	Calvin M. Duncan,
Hiram Findlay,	Jesse W. Knight,
A. G. Miller,	David A. Nagle,
R. Bruce Petriken,	A. A. Purman,
Samuel G. Turner,	

Senators.

John G. Hall,	T. B. Schnatterly,
A. C. Noyes,	W. Horace Rose,
James Ellis,	J. J. C. Harvey,
Geo. W. Skinner,	J. F. Mooney,
George McGowan,	Samuel Josephs,
George A. Quigley,	Isaac Hendrix,
G. S. Putney,	A. T. C. Keller,
H. H. Schwartz,	John A. Conrad,
Samuel Darrah,	Wesley R. Leonard,
P. Gray Meek,	Edmund English,
D. O. Williams,	Thomas Chalfant,
John B. Leidig	Tyron Lewis,
Robert A. McConnell,	Henry J. McAteer,
Abraham Rohrer,	Herman M. Fetter,
H. K. Sloan,	Samuel Wilson,
John Cummings,	William Young,
Adam Woolever,	Stephen W. Keene,
John J. C. Harvey,	Oliver G. Morris,
Samuel Boileau,	David Engeman,
Robert Montgomery,	D. B. Milliken,
J. Irvin Steele,	Francis McKeon,
David A. Wells,	Frank J. Magee,
Lemuel Ross,	

Members of the House.

MR. JAMES PARTON in one of his sketches of WM. W. SEATON, relates the following: "The late LEWIS CASS, when he was Secretary of State under President BUCHANAN, would say in his peculiar manner to a newly arrived foreign minister or other stranger of distinction: "Have you seen Mr. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer?* [Have you seen him? The best we have to show—best we have to show.' Colonel SEATON at that time was a hale, hearty, handsome old man, in whose person and countenance were united in a remarkable degree, the winning and the dignified. When he was past eighty he was still an ardent lover of the chase, and was often out on the Virginia side of the Potomac with his well known pointer PONTO. After PONTO died of old age, his master said one day to a friend, 'Ah, how much I should like to have a good dog in PONTO's place.' Upon his friend's expressing surprise that at his advanced age he could still enjoy hunting, Colonel SEATON continued: 'I shall be eighty-one years old in two months, and should not only enjoy, but it would do me good to go out and bag a dozen woodcock to-morrow, and if I had a dog should certainly do so.'"

THE FLORAL MOCKERY.

The Maledictions Which Will Follow the Ostentatious Procession to the Soldiers' Grave—A Widow's Protest.

The following from the New York *Sun* applies with equal force to this community:

SIR: Will you allow me to say a few words in reference to the decoration of soldiers' graves on Tuesday next? Do the ladies and gentlemen who are collecting money and flowers for the purpose of strewing the graves of the dead heroes who laid down their lives to preserve our glorious Union intact, know that is an insult to the suffering widows and orphans of the brave men whose graves they decorate with flowers? Do they know that it is a mockery to those who sleep beneath the sod? Do they stop to think that the dead heroes, could they speak, would curse them for laying garlands on their graves when their wives and children are left to suffer with hunger day after day? Do they know that while they are raising money and decorating these graves many a soldier's wife or widow is driven upon our streets to lead a life of prostitution to keep herself and little ones from starving?

I know this is strong language, yet it is true! And if those ladies and gentlemen will take the pains to investigate, if they will go upon our streets at night and talk with these poor women as they walk the street trying to sell their souls to some bidder, they will find a large number of them soldiers' wives, and some of them the daughters of soldiers, and that they are actually driven to lead a life that is distasteful to them, to keep from starving in this great city of boasted charity and religion.

Where? oh where, I ask, is the charity that is said to exist in our midst? And why? oh why, is all this money spent in a pageant and show of decorating soldiers' graves? Why is it not distributed among the poor soldiers' families, where it will do some good, and where it may be the means of preserving some soldiers' widow or daughter from leading or entering upon a life of shame.

There are many soldiers' families in this city to-day, who are suffering with hunger, and I say again, would not the dead soldiers, could they speak, curse those who strew their graves with flowers, when their dear ones are suffering with starvation? Think of this, oh ye "grave decorators," and hereafter seek out the poor suffering ones and make their hearts glad—bestow your offerings where they will do good, and you will be blessed by your Heavenly Father and the poor soldiers' loved ones. SOLDIER'S WIFE.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1871.

GEN. JOE. HOOKER when recently in Oswego was interviewed by a reporter for the *Palladium*. The account says:

In the course of conversation this morning he frankly expressed his opinion of President Grant. "He tried," said the general, "to get control of the Grand Army of the Republic, but we blocked him. It is my absolute conviction that were you to walk the length of Broadway, you could not meet a man less qualified for the Presidency than Grant. We of the army know him better than the people at large.

When his adjutant, General Rawlins, was alive, the President seemed to be efficient and successful, but when Rawlins died, Grant's bottom fell out. He is now in his normal condition.

What are his chances for re-election, General? inquired one of the gentlemen.

General Hooker—"I am no politician; declined going to conventions, etc., in 1868, chiefly because I regarded Grant unfitted for the office of President; but from observation, I now think, candidly and without prejudice, that Grant cannot carry a half dozed States. *He is very cheap.*

THE Mississippi Legislature signalized the last hour of its session by introducing and passing, in addition to all its other appropriations, a bill appropriating $600,000 to defray the expenses of the State Government, and for fuel and lights for the Capitol, for the fiscal year 1871. No specifications in relation to the expenditure of this sum, other than those named, are included in the bill

The Ohio Democracy.

The State Convention assembles in Columbus to-day. The leading candidates for Governor are General GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson; Hon. S. F. CARY, of Hamilton; Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Butler; General DURBIN WARD, of Warren, and General THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Fairfield.

THE JUDICIARY.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—This morning the argument in the Milligan case was continued by Gen. Harrison for the defence who occupied all the forenoon session.

In the afternoon Mr. Hendricks closed the argument in a speech of three hours length. Judge Drummond then charged the jury as follows:

Lambdin Milligan vs. Alvin P. Hovey, et al., } May Term, '71
U. S. Circuit Court.

This is an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for alleged wrongful arrest and imprisonment on the 5th of October, 1864, during the rebellion. The plaintiff was a citizen of Indiana, not engaged in the military or naval service of the United States. Gen. Hovey, one of the defendants, was military commander of the District of Indiana, duly appointed by the President. As such commander he ordered the arrest of the plaintiff. He was accordingly arrested at his house there and brought to Indianapolis and confined in prison. He was shortly after tried before a military commission on certain charges brought against him for conspiring against the government, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, exciting insurrection, disloyal practices and violation of the usages of war, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His imprisonment was continued under this sentence at Indianapolis until the 2d day of June, 1865. Upon a commutation having been made in the sentence by the President, Gen. Hovey ordered the plaintiff to be removed to the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, where he remained till the 10th of April, 1866, when he was liberated. In the meantime, the plaintiff had made application to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where his trial was declared to be without authority of law. It is for the acts thus done by General Hovey, as military commander, by the other defendants as members of the military commission and by others as having the same agency in his arrest, trial and imprisonment that the action is brought, although the plaintiff simply sets them out as a wrongful arrest and imprisonment without stating the reasons which influenced them. The defendants rely upon several defences. They declare first that they are not guilty of the acts complained of, second that the arrest and imprisonment grew out of the plaintiff's participation in the offences charged against him before the military committee that he was guilty thereof and that defendants were acting as officers in the army of the United States, under the authority of the President, without malice and with no more force than necessary. Thirdly, that for all acts done prior to the 13th of March, 1866, the limitation of two years prescribed by the seventh section of the *habeas corpus* act of Congress of March 3, 1863, applies, the suit having been brought on the thirteenth of March, 1868, and the defendants say, as to the imprisonment after March 13th, 1866, they are not guilty.

It is upon these issues that the evidence has been presented and upon which you are to find a verdict. The agency of most of the defendants with the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff is not seriously controverted. We now proceed to consider the defence. However it may have been before the arrest and trial, there is no doubt that the acts of General Hovey and his brother officers in the seizure, trial and sentence of the plaintiffs were notified to and approved by the Executive department of the government. The legislation of Congress has also been to the same effect as that of the State of Indiana. The first question therefore is whether this constitutes a good defence. The Supreme Court of the United States decided upon the facts then before it that the action of a military commission in the trial and sentence of plaintiff was null and void. The court also decides that in the trial and sentence the constitutional rights of the plaintiff were involved; that is the act done was prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

A majority of the court held that even Congress could not authorize the act. If an act is prohibited by the Constitution, and it is beyond the power of Congress to authorize it, then it may be said the wrong done by the act is not subject to complete indemnity by Congress, because then the prohibition of the Constitution to protect private rights would be without effect. This question is undoubtedly of great importance. It is for this reason, that the second defence is placed upon the ground that there was martial suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and war and military operating in Indiana at the time of the arrest. Under the present ruling of the Court, proof of this last averment is essential to the success of the defence. In the case presented to the Supreme Court, it was assumed that there was at the time in Indiana, and it was declared that no usage of war could sanction a military trial there for any offense of the citizen not connected with the service. But in this case, the defendants have been permitted to aver and give evidence touching a state of war before, at and after the arrest of the plaintiff.

Under what condition of affairs would the law have given validity to the commission that tried the plaintiff? This question is answered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case so often referred to. These are some of the principals stated by that Court. Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be active and present and the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration. We know judicially and here for it is proved that the Federal Courts of Indiana were open during the time the events occurred which have given rise to this controversy. Cases, both civil and criminal, were tried and rights of power and property determined. A part of the State had been invaded in July, 1863, but that had passed away. There were occasional disturbances; the draft was sometimes opposed; the arrest of deserters resisted, rendering necessary the aid of soldiers. A few were killed in these collisions, but the civil administration of the State was in full vigor. It was not impossible to administer criminal justice according to law in the Federal courts. A single instance only is specified where military resistance was required to enforce the process of the Federal court and that was merely preventative. It is impossible to doubt that if the facts established now had been before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Milligan, the result would have been the same. It is claimed that there was a conspiracy pervading the State having for its end a revolution, a civil and military organization, in the interests of the enemies of the Government. But in fact a few only were arrested and tried before the military commission and it can not admit of the question that the plaintiff could have been taken by civil officers before the courts and there tried for any opposing of which he had been guilty.

The third defense which may have a great influence in the case, is the statute of limitation of 1863. The seventh section of that statute declares that no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses, or wrongs committed at any time during the rebellion by authority of the President, unless the same shall be commenced within two years next after the arrest, imprisonment, trespass or wrongs complained of. At the time this statute was passed we were engaged in a great civil war, such a war, perhaps, more than any other within the influence of the passions, enacted by the conflicts and the zeal of even the officers and soldiers who combined for the maintainance of the Government. It was foreseen that the private rights, both of person and property, might be involved, that wrongs might be committed for which, under the Constitution and law, the person committing might be called to answer before the courts of the country. If we contend that there might be wrongs for which there would not be absolute indemnity, still it was but an act of justice to those thus subject to prosecutions to declare that remedies should be sought for through these Courts within a certain time, provided it were not so short as in effect to destroy the remedy. The acts for which actions were to be brought within a limited time, were those done under the authority of the chief magistrate of the nation; the commander-in-chief of its armies. I cannot doubt, therefore, that it was competent for Congress to enact that all such actions should be commenced within a reasonable time after the wrongs were committed. The limitation, as described by Congress, was two years, thus giving ample opportunity for the enforcement of any rights created or protected by the Constitution or laws. It has already been decided that this is a matter resting with the Legislature and the only question is whether the limitation is with the control of Congress, this action having been originally brought in one of the courts of the State. But States might take different views of the subject, and in some, where rebellious sentiments are paramount, the legislatures might leave such action against the agents of the government without limitation. There must therefore be an authority co-extensive with the matter which could create a uniform rule and to Congress only is such power given for the nature of the case. I think therefore that the statute of limitation of 1863 is obligatory in this case. The action was commenced on the 13th of March 1868, two years would go back to the 13th of March 1766. the plaintiff was released on the 16th of April 1866, and whatever may be said of his ability to commence a suit prior to that time, afterwards his power was complete. He waited till the 13th of March 1868. It is said that the imprisonment was a continued act. Consequently that two years not having passed from its termination to the commencement of the suit, the action included the whole term, notwithstanding a part of the imprisonment occurred more than two years before. It seems to me that the act of Congress was intended to say to any one who betrayed his nation it should be at his own risk. There is no saving in the statute for imprisonment or any other cause.

The only remaining question if the jury shall find a verdict for the plaintiff is, what amount of compensation shall be allowed. That rests entirely with the jury. The principal defendants were officers of the army, acting under the President and the Military Commission, detailed as such by their official superiors. When obedience was exacted, it was a time when much alarm was felt by the public. Evidence has been introduced by defendants to show a treasonable conspiracy existed to give aid and comfort to the rebels, hostile to the government and that their purpose was to involve the whole of society if possible. The military authorities had knowledge of this scheme and believed it indispensible to arrest the leaders, among the rest the plaintiff. Whether the evidence would justify conviction before a civil court need not be stated. It is clear defandants were performing their military duty and that the conduct of defendants were approved by the highest officers of the nation. All these circumstances should be carefully considered.

So if you should believe the acts of the defendants were done without sufficient excuse, as the Court views the law and evidence, the plaintiff can recover damages for imprisonment for the 13th of November, 1866. For that he is entitled to compensation, that would include certainly every pecuniary loss thereby sustained, as well directly as indirectly. As will be observed the charge of the Court has been an exposition of the law rather than a commentary on the facts and that has necessarily been so, The material facts are not in controversy, and the question is, "What is the law upon these facts?" The facts in dispute the Court leaves to you. The law you will take from the Court. I commend the case to your careful, candid and intelligent consideration."

The jury then retired at about six o'clock with instructions to return a sealed verdict if they did not agree before seven o'clock, at which time the court adjourned.

GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

A Chance (?) to Write What I Know About (Political) Farming.

LEAVENWORTH, May 29.—Yesterday's *Times* publishes the following correspondence:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 29, 1871.

Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir:—Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872, for nomination for President. Whithout any disrespect to General Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President.

Very respectfully your friend,
WILLIAM LARAMORE.

N. Y. TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 4.—*My Dear Sir*:—I have yours of the 29th ult., asking pointed question, with regard to our political future I must respond in great haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but I fully purpose also never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfil the obligation without neglecting older and more imperative duties. I have not yet formed a decided opinion upon the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but it seemes to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The *Times* remarks editorially: Mr. Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas. In the southeastern portion of the State, Greeley Clubs are already organizing. The letter itself was evidently written for publication, and places Mr. Greeley squarely before the people as a candidate for the Presidency.

ASPINWALL, May 24.—The revolution in Panama is ended. The steamer Montijo has been restored, and the revolutionists at Chiriqui have surrendered their arms.

OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

COLUMBUS, May 31.—To-morrow's Convention will be the largest ever assembled in Ohio. Five hundred delegates, representing every county in the State, are now in the city. All the teams arriving to-night are loaded down with lay delegations. Not less than ten thousand strangers are in the city. The headquarters of the Democracy, the Neil House, is packed, the street and Capital Square being filled with enthusiastic Democrats. The corridors leading to the headquarters and the rooms of Generals Morgan, McCook, Ward, Col. Connell, Lew Campbell, C. L. Vallandigham, W. G. Finck and other prominent Democratic leaders, are crowded to suffocation. The convention will be a harmonious one.

To all appearance the Pennsylvania resolution as to the amendments will be adopted in spirit if not in exact words. The President of the National Labor Association is here and is in accord with the objects of the convention. There seems to be no doubt but that the Ohio branch will support the ticket put in nomination to-morrow. The nomination now lays between McCook and Ewing, with the odds five to four in the latter's favor who will be nominated on the first ballot, unless a new name is sprung, which is not now probable. The general opinion is that the result of to-morrow's convention decides the political status of Ohio in the Presidential campaign, and this is shared by Radicals and Democrats alike. The representative Radical politicians of the State are here, taking a lively interest in affairs. MAX.

Second Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, May 31.

The Committees and State Committee met during the evening and agreed to report against Vallandigham's new departure in terms. This will kill Mr. Vallandigham's anti-Pendleton movement. The greenback plank will be inserted. It will be uncertain to count on Mr. Vallandigham hereafter, and the Ohio Democracy don't count. M.

Third Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, May 31.

The sentiment now is against Mr. Vallandigham. The leading Democrats charge him with being an ingrate. The platform drawn up by General Morgan will no doubt be adopted. There is no excitement about the candidates, it is all about the platform. All southern and southeastern Ohio go for Lew Campbell's platform. There will be no adjournment of committees to-night. M.

[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The number of delegates in the city to attend the Democratic Convention to-morrow is very large. The principal talk is about the platform. It seems probable that a new departure will be taken, but a less extensive one than Vallandigham's Dayton resolutions. The only candidates talked of for Governor to-night are Gen. Tom Ewing and Col. McCook, with the chances in favor of Ewing. There are three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Hunt of Hamilton, Hank of Montgomery and Hill of Defiance.

THE PITTSTON HORROR.

PITTSTON, May 29.—Every man who was taken out of the pit alive yesterday morning is in imminent danger. Most of them can live but a few hours and a few of them are dead this morning. It is impossible at this moment to obtain the names of those that have died to-day, but the physicians in attendance now emphatically assert that not one of those thought to be rescued can survive from the injuries they have sustained.

There is a great difference between the arrangement of the West Pittston shaft, burned on Saturday and that at Avondale. In the Avondale shaft there was a furnace but here there was none, and the air was forced down by means of a large fan. The breaker caught fire at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The fire was entirely extinguished down to the bottom. It is now confidently believed that if those in charge of the rescue had thought of this construction work and procured a new fan and set it in operation immediately, enough air could have been forced down to maintain life in all the men who were behind the barricade. But no fan was brought until it was too late, and most of the men perished for want of air.

BLACKS VS. WHITES.

Bloody Affray in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—A shocking affray occurred at Hopefield, Ark., opposite here, yesterday. Thos Collier, proprietor of the hotel, and a party of friends, were shooting at a target in the yard, when George, a colored magistrate, and his deputy, came up, and Collier says, ordered them, in a very insulting manner, to stop shooting, which the party did. They returned to the hotel. Words ensued between Collier and the constable. The latter drew a pistol and fired at Collier, and one of the party fired at the constable, and he and Wright left but soon returned with a large party of negroes, all armed. After calling on Collier to come out, they fired a volley into the house, wounding Collier slightly in the thigh. Collier's party then returned the fire, killing John Raynor. The others fled. Last night many of the citizens of Hopefield came over, fearing an attack of the negroes. Those who remained, took refuge in a wharf boat and armed themselves. This afternoon Sheriff Phillips, county constable, arrived, and it is said, is arresting a number charged with participating in the affair.

MEXICO CITY, May 23, via Havana, May 31.—Affairs look threatening in Jalisco, San Luis Potosi and Puebla. General Canto, whose case has long been before the public, has been sentenced to death. One million dollars in silver has arrived from Guadolajara, and will be shipped to Europe and the United States. Tampico is not yet taken. Consul Redham says the rebellion there has no political significance, the object of the rebels being more to rob the commerce of the country.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Prescription and Execution of the Reds—Reaction in Favor of Monarchy.

LONDON, May 31.—To-day's Paris advices say that executions continue. The persons are denounced as soon as discovered in their hiding places, arrested and shot. Numerous arrests of men and women continue to be made. There have been renewed attempts at assassination and arson. Many of those executed yesterday and to-day seemed to be perfectly crazy. A horrible effluvia from the bodies of the dead fills certain quarters of the city.

There are abundant signs of a speedy *coup d'etat* in the Assembly to depose Thiers and summon the Count De Chambord to the throne of France.

Monsignour Dupanloup to Succeed Archbishop Darboy—Bourbons and Bonapartists Intriguing—Affairs in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—The Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, will be the successor of M. Darboy, as Archbishop of Paris.

Marshal MacMahon, in a proclamation just issued, divides Paris into four commands, viz: East, North, Centre and South. General Vinoy is appointed to command the East, General L'Admirault to the North, General Donai to the Centre and General Cissy to the South. Civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress or egress from the city will be permitted.

It is reported that Pyat has escaped from Paris.

A million and a half of francs were found upon the person of M. Matthieu, an officer of the Commune, who was captured by the Versailles troops.

The corpse of a member of the Commune, M. Varlin, was searched, and upon it was discovered money to the amount of 400,000 francs.

The adherents of the Duke D'Aumale and the Bonapartists are both very active in their schemes for the restoration of the Bourbon and Napoleonic dynastys.

All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to head quarters of the army.

There are still a great number of unburried corpses in Belleville. It is said that many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. The report has occasioned much bitterness towarks England on the part of the French people. Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville will fall.

It is said that General Cluseret has been executed.

A court martial has ordered the use of mitrailleuses in case of wholesale executions. Several war ships at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of captured insurgents.

Execution of Commune Leaders.

PARIS, Wednesday evening, May 30.—All is quiet. The victorious troops occupy the barracks. There is already a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last. An awful massacre still continues at the barricades in Rue Rocheart. The wounded people found in it were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night.

An epidemic is feared from the number of dead bodies.

Vidal was shot, and so was Furehead. The body of the latter was claimed by his widow. Forty thousand francs were found in his cellar, the spoils of the Republic.

A northern member of the Commune was arrested and one hundred and fifty thousand francs found upon him.

The Versaillists have placed back the statue of Henry Quatre, which had been thrown in the Seine. Okoloivski was taken out and shot. Milliere was arrested at Luxembourg. He resisted violently, and fired six shots from his revolver. He was taken to Paris by a platoon of soldiers and shot.

During an attack by the Versaillists upon the barricades in the Place des Fetes-num the Versaillists lost their way and got mixed up with the Communists, by whom they were taken prisoners and fifty of them shot.

The *Daily News'* special says that Rochefort has certainly been condemned.

Ministerial Changes—Fusion of Rival Monarchists.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Times* special from Versailles says: Ernest Picard has resigned from the Ministry of the Interior, and is succeeded therein by Victor Le Franc.

The *Monde* announces that Prince De Joinville and Duke D'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the manifesto of Count DeChambord, and that the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is completed.

Gen. Leflo goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador from France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by General Cissy.

M. Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

Order out of Chaos.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, May 31.—The orders to set fire to the buildings which had been previously marked by the Central and Safety Committees for destruction, have been found on the Insurgent prisoners.

Omnibusses and cabs have commenced running again. Cafes, restaurants and places of amusement are opening their doors, but are ordered to close at midnight. All proprietors who disobey will be handed over to the military authorities.

Scene at an Execution of Insurgents.

PARIS, May 31.—A most revolting sight occurred this morning on the Plaza, in front of the Hotel de Ville. Thirty-three Communists, among whom were seven women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers. Around three sides of the square, troops to the number of 1,500 were drawn up, under command of Colonel Guizot. At eight o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in the coal cellars back of the porters' lodge in the Hotel de Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched out by the main gate-way, through a double file of soldiers, and having reached the centre of the wide area in front of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row, and made to kneel down close together.

There was nothing on the whole plaza but three empty scavanger carts which stood in a line at the rear of the prisoners. When the company was in line and ready to fire Col. Guizot stepped forward and told the prisoners in a few words that they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings in Paris. At this moment the women uttered piercing shrieks, and began to sway themselves back and forth. An officer advanced and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterwards a volley was fired and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women who were in the middle rank between the men were still living and writhing in awful agony. A second volley was fired and a third and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live. The dead bodies were then flung into the three scavenger carts and carried away to be buried.

The *Journel des Debats* has reappeared. Nearly all the newspapers which had temporarily removed to Versailles, have returned to Paris. A new journal, the *Tri-Color*, advocates the restoration of the Orleans Princes on the ground that they will be a standing menace to Germany.

Krentin, among the insurgent leaders captured at Vincennes, will be shot.

Oscyn, a member of the Commune, was delivered to the Versaillists by the Prussians and soon afterwards executed.

The National Guards throughout France will be disbanded.

Of the forty thousand prisoners at Versailles, many will be sent for trial to the seaports.

It is considered certain that General Cissy will succeed General Lefio as Minister of war.

Censorship of the Press.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—The publication and circulation of newspapers in the department of the Seine are made subject to special authorization by Marshal MacMahon.

Paris will remain for some time yet under military jurisdiction, but communication to the city is unrestricted, and entrance and exit are free to all. It is said that the prisoners now in the hands of the government exceeds 40,000.

BRUSSELS, May 31.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has rejected a resolution of regret for the expulsion of Victor Hugo. The ministers in their speeches before the House severely condemned the complicity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune.

Fate of the Commune Leaders.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M. Deleschuse, Delegate Minister of War under the defunct Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, on Saturday night, in attempting to escape.

The trial of the Communist leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed that every one of them will suffer death.

Paschal and Grousset, two of the principal leaders of the insurrection, have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive and hiding.

Executions are progressing in the Champs De Mars, Park De Montsioux and Hotel De Ville. From fifty to one hundred insurgents are shot at a time.

Nearly every member of the Commune was shot or executed immediately after their capture.

Expiring Struggles of Communism—Triumph of Order—The Losses on Both Sides.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Menil, Montretout and Pere La Chaise was desperate. No quarter was given men, women or children. The military has been established in the city.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government forces succeeded in capturing the Insurgents, positions at Belleville and Pere La Chaise late Saturday night. The firing then ceased. Yesterday morning the National troops advanced on the one position yet held by the forces of the commune. The insurgents hoisted a white flag and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871 ended.

The Thirty-eighth regiment of the line belonging to McMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also magnificent banners of red silk, captured from the Communists.

General Vinoy, appointed Governor of Paris by M. Thiers, proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the Capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order is restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection dispelled. Owing to the admirable plan adopted by MacMahon for storming the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days' fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army is altogether only 2,895. While according to the most reliable estimates the losses of the insurgents are over fifteen times as great. It is stated upon good authority that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages in the prison of La Roquet, who were murdered, were ten nuns. On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Sartory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on, and in the confusion which followed the breaking out of the flames, sixty-five effected their escape. Of this number twenty-four have been recaptured. The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or who may take refuge in England, as under French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A dispatch from Paris last night says that firemen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. It also states that the fire in the Hotel Dieu has been extinguished.

No one is permitted to leave Paris without a pass signed by MacMahon.

The troops fearing incendiary fires have caused all the cellar grating and other openings to be heremetically sealed.

Among the hostages shot by the Insurgents were the Abbes Suia and De Gaerry, the Jesuit Father Olivani Canbert Bangy, Abbe Allard Bunker Jecker, and twenty-five Gen d'Armes.

Three thousand prisoners arrived here yesterday.

The disarment of the National Guards is proceeding.

Multitudes of people have been arrested.

The population of Paris are enthusiastic over their deliverance.

Favre and Simon to be Re-placed—Affairs in Paris.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Times'* special of this morning says that Favre and Simon are likely to be re-placed as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The Bavarian General commanding at Champagny has asked for passports for the insurgent officers and men captured by his troops at Viaennes, but the request was refused by Vinoy.

As an answer to the text of Peace Convention, Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

Since eight o'clock last night, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, priests and cabs have been again making their appearance on the streets.

This morning the firing has ceased, and the Communist great rebellion gave its last gasp. A remnant of the insurgents laid down their arms, and the drama was over.

Ten thousand prisoners are now passing through the Rue La Fayette. Most of them are bareheaded, and their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are two thousand regulars who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

The Western and Orleans Railway lines were opened to-day to the goods traffic.

MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill.

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different rom all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts, the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in the bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hofland's German Ton i

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alchoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly ly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients will most certainly be cheated;

They are the Greatest Known Remedies
or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys. Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Figenuttri of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dole or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will ecome healthy and well.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.
LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc,

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills o pr oduce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophoyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, cting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its ecullar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedpecaliar action is upon the Liver, clensing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that miner

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere through out the United States, Canadas, South America and the East Indies.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INQUESTS.

Coroner West's Cases Yesterday—Curious Case of Suffocation at Lawrenceville.

Coroner West had no less than three cases to attend to yesterday. During the past few weeks he has been completely overwhelmed with work. Indeed, on an average he has had as much to do lately as would reasonably occupy the time of two. In the case of inquests, parties intimately connected with the deceased are frequently impatient and imagine that the Coroner should obey the summons instanter, though he may be engaged at some other place at the same time. They can have no sympathy with a coroner who is not ubiquitous. An instance of this nature occurred yesterday, where the Coroner was blamed because he could not be in two places at the same time. When people reflect, they see that this is impossible, but at the moment of their impatience, under their peculiar circumstances they are not able to comprehend this patent fact.

The first case yesterday was that of a man named Frank Abel, in South Pittsburgh, who belonged to the firm of Knox, Kim & Co., who fell on Saturday morning last with his throat across the board of a wheelbarrow. The hurt caused a choking sensation which threatened immediate suffocation. Drs. McCord, Dickson and Legge were called in, and upon consultation, agreed to perform a process known to the faculty by the name of tracheotomy, which was the means of prolonging the man's life for five or six hours. He died on Saturday afternoon.

The second case was that of James Black, who was killed about three quarters of a mile west of McKeesport. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The third inquest was on the body of the boy James Gribben, in Lawrenceville, whose funeral is advertised in another column. This boy was reported to have been drowned in a tank of oil, but the investigation showed that death was caused by asphyxia or suffocation arising from poisonous gas in a tank containing about eight inches of benzine. The inquest was held last night at the house of the parents of deceased in Forty-third street. The evidence showed that Gribben and a boy about the same age, named Roth had been bathing and got oil and coal tar on them. So they went to the tank to get themselves cleaned. Gribben lifted the lid and went into the tank first. The boy Roth followed him and saw him fall down. There were only eight inches of benzine in the bottom. When Roth saw him fall he states he became frightened and ran away and immediately told some parties that he happened to meet. When these parties arrived at the tank they found the boy was dead. There was an abrasion of the skin on the neck of deceased which puzzled the jury for a long time, but they eventually arrived at a verdict of death by suffocation from poisonous gas, in accordance with the opinion of Dr. McCord. The jury recommended that the lids of the tanks should be locked, and also that the entrance should be fenced. They were also of opinion that the present proprietors or those in charge of the tanks at present, were culpable of gross neglect. It appears the tanks are at present in the hands of the sheriff.

"SODI" WATER.

The Fluid That Fizzes But Don't Inebriate—Popular Syrups—What We Drink and How It is Made.

Now that the soda water season is fully upon us, a few observations as to the make up of this popular blood-cooling beverage, will be in order.

"Every popular fruit has its representative syrup, the customer paying his money and taking his choice. The idea that these syrups are the pure extract of the fruit is a popular delusion.

Butyric ether is the base of all fruit syrups. Butyric ether is made sometimes of rancid butter, though old rotten cheese is generally preferred, the loudest variety of Limberger affording the best quality of ether. The cheese is treated with sulphuric acid, and if a particularly nice and finely flavored ether is desired, a few chips of old leather is added. Any sort of leather will do, but old boots or shoes are preferred. Strawberry syrup is made of twelve parts of butyric ether and one part of acetic ether, diluted with alcohol and water. A pint of real strawberry syrup added to the gallon of mixture, will improve the syrup, but is not absolutely necessary; color with cochineal.

Raspberry syrup is made after the same formula, except that a pint of real raspberry syrup is added, if the chemist has it. If not, he takes a jar of his strawberry syrup, colors a little darker and changes the label.

Sarsaparilla is the simplest and nastiest of the syrups. Molasses is its base, with a little essence of sassafras and wintergreen added. A few roots of sarsaparilla "biled" in the mixture will do no harm and no good.

Vanilla syrup is made of tonqua beans and fresh hay.

Pineapple syrup is made of butyric and formic ether. Formic ether was formerly made by the action of sulphuric acid on red ants, but latterly it is made of glycerine and soap.

Peach syrup is made of bitter almonds and acetic ether. Twenty drops of oil of bitter almonds will kill a man.

Nectar is formed by mixing various syrups and adding a little Madeira wine—the wine being compounded of neutral spirit, logwood, sugar and raisins.

Lemon syrup is the purest that can be obtained. It is made of citric acid and sugar, with perhaps a few lemon peels. The citric acid is made of lemons.

For people who are not anxious what they drink, the above are "perfectly harmless" beverages.

THAT excellent illustrated weekly, *Every Saturday*, is now fuanished its subscribers, neatly trimmed, pasted so as not to disfigure the paper and held together as securely as if stitched. Its illustrations are second to none furnished by that class of journals. Mr. D. A. Walker, at Clarke & Co's. Book Store, 119 Wood street, is the Pittsburgh agent.

C. C. PHILLIPS, ESQ., of the Allegheny Councils, and member of the Police Committee, has written to Philadelphia to get information relating to the Board of Health of that city, with a view to organizing the Board on the North Side in the most effective manner.

IN the U. S. District Court on Saturday morning, on motion of the District Attorney, judgment was entered against Robert Burgher and sureties for $2,653,90. Burgher was formely deputy-postmaster at Franklin, Pa.

LOYAL Radical candidates are daily indulging in half column biographers at ten cents a line.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference—Seventh Day.

Conference met at eight o'clock yesterday morning, President Pierpont in the Chair. Religious exercises were conducted by Mrs. M. A. S. Bradford.

Rev. J. H. Robinson offered, and the Conference adopted the following:

Resolved, That there be annually on the first of May, of each year, a report published of all items of income and expenses, and that every person subscribing five dollars get a report, and all who subscribe one hundred dollars per year, get a report of the missions within the bounds of his own Conference.

Mrs. Bradford, on leave, addressed the Conference in reference to the subject of Female Ordination, which was disposed of yesterday. During her remarks, the speaker gave her experiece as a laborer.

Rev. R. W. Parsons offered the following:

Resolved, That each annual Conference shall have power to authorize females to preach the gospel in the Methodist Church.

The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was then taken up and read by the Chairman, Rev. Remsburgh. The report was adopted and the following Committees provided for in the report were appointed. On Constitution—J. H. Robinson, Thomas F. Scott, Wm. Remsburgh. On Catechism—John Scott, Alexander Clark, William Collier.

The Committees were clothed with power to publish during the interim of the general conference.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

The report of the Committee on Book Concern, recommending the removal of the establishment to Pittsburgh, was then taken up.

While the vote was under consideration, a motion that a night session be held this evening was made and adopted.

Before arriving at a vote on the adoption of the report, Conference adjourned. Prayer by Rev. C. Springer.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Sudden Death—Heart Disease Assigned as the Cause.

A very sad case of sudden death occured at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at Myers' grocery store, corner of Chatham and Wylie streets. The victim was Mrs. Whaley, wife of Mr. Gibson Whaley, a brother of the late Mr. James Whaley of the city press. On Staturday morning her husband, who is conductor of a coal train on the Panhandle Railroad, left home at the usual hour, and at that time Mrs. W. seemed in excellent health. She had been ill a few days since, but seemed quite recovered. Between ten and eleven o'clock Mrs. Whaley went to the grocery store mentioned, and had some friendly conversation with Miss Myers. Suddenly she complained of feeling ill, and said her heart was troubling her badly. Miss Myers distinctly saw her heart throbbing furiously, and moving the folds of her dress. Mrs. Whaley took a cup of hot coffee and seemed to feel much better. Shortly afterwards she went down the cellar by herself to look at some butter, and in a few minutes Miss Myers heard her calling to her. She ran down the stairs just in time to catch Mrs. Whaley in her arms as she was falling. Both fell together to the floor. Mrs. Whaley spoke Miss Myers' name once or twice and never spoke again. Miss M. screamed for help, and the unfortunate lady was taken up stairs. There she gasped once or twice and expired. Drs. Foster and Gilmore were called to see her, but pronounced her dead. The deceased was removed to her home, No. 19 Congress street. Deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a husband, but no children, their child having died last autum. Mrs. W. was a sister of the wife of Mr. Alex. Rook, one of the proprietors of the *Dispatch*. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathies of all.

MUNICIPAL GREETING.

Baltimore to Pittsburgh.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the City Councils of Baltimore, in response to a resolution relative to the Connellsville railroad, passed by our City Councils, May 21st.

WHEREAS, The municipal authorities of Pittsburgh have memorized the occasion of the completion of the Connellsville railroad by the adoption of a series of congratulatory resolutions, expressive of their high appreciation of the vast mutual advantages to the commercial and industrial interests of the two cities, anticipated therefrom, and have transmitted official copies of the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, it becomes, at once, our fitting duty and grateful privilege to join in responsive congratulations on the auspicious result; therefore

Resolved, By the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that we hail the triumphant completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, after so many protracted difficulties and discouragements, and the brilliant prospects for the future growth and accelerated prosperity of our city, as well as the other sections directly interested therein by the establishment of another of those iron highways which unite in indissoluble bonds, the people of the Atlantic coast with those of the great West, is a subject for general satisfaction and mutual rejoicing.

Resolved, That we hereby proffer our congratulations, alike to the citizens of Baltimore, and those of Pittsburgh and other sections on the opening of a new, direct and independent route for the transportation to the seaboard of their immense manufactured and industrial products, and for the development of new and inexhaustible sources of wealth and profit to their respective localities

Resolved, That we embrace the ocasion as a fitting opportunity to tender to the citizens of Pittsburgh and other points, within the influence of the iron just laid, our cordial greeting on the new and close relations that have thus been established towards our city, and assure them that while, on the one hand, we grapple them to us with hooks of steel, in the interest of trade and commerce, we shall, on the other, be always found ready to receive them with the softer and warmer grasp of friendship and hospitality.

Resolved, That we recognize in the final completion of this great enterprise, so full of future promise and prosperity, the far sighted sagacity and indomitable perseverance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under the able management of the President, Hon. John W. Garrett, and the arduous and indefatigable services of W. G. Hughart, Esq., the President of the new Road, through whose continued and united energies the important work has at length been brought to a successful consummation.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to the Mayor and Council of Pittsburgh, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the President of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad.

Shooting in Sport or Malice?

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night a shot was fired at a group of seven or eight people who were standing together in conversation at the corner of Sixth street and Liberty. One of the party was standing five or six feet off the others and the ball whizzed past, between him and the rest of the group. Some of them saw the fire distinctly at the opposite side of the street, and two or three ran in that direction, while the others took immediate refuge in the nearnest saloon, panic stricken and suspecting a general invasion. Six police were in prompt attendance and they searched each lane, alley, nook and corner, but were not able to lay a finger on any person bearing the slightest trace of suspicion. Whether it was done through malice or to create a sensation no one is able to conjecture. At all events it is a dangerous mode of experimenting in archery.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

DANVILLE is jubilant over its Postoffice.

THE *Medium* is a new weekly paper started at Danville.

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* sports a handsome new dress.

THE scalet fever is again raging in Easton.

HENRY EWALT'S barn, near Carlisle, was burned a few days ago. Loss three thousand dollars.

A TIOGA man advertises for a "self-supporting" wife. The self he alludes to is himself.

J. R. SANSOM, Esq., of the Indiana *Democrat*, has associated his son with him in the publication of that paper.

THE body of an unknown man was found drowned on the morning of the 4th inst., in the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Central canal, about half a mile below Mount Patrick.

A MAN fell from the Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, into the river, on Saturday last, and was killed.

THE citizens of Rouseville are discussing the adoption of some means to suppress the transportation of nitro-glycerine, and other dangerous explosives, through their streets.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: Sheep shearing has already commenced in our county, and large flocks of mutton are being stripped of their coats.

MR. DAVID J. CARMANY, for thirteen years identified with the *Cumberland Valley Journal* as editor and publisher, died of consumption in Mechanicsburg on Sunday, the 14th inst.

THE monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau contains reports from forty counties of the State concerning the condition of the winter grain crop. Of the forty counties only two, Tioga and Union, represent an inferior prospect, and fully three-fourths report a more than average luxuriance. It is stated of Cumberland that there are no poor fields and wheat could not look better. In Indiana it is remarkably fine. Though the fly has destroyed parts of fields, the fields of Lehigh present a finer appearance than for years, due in part to the fine weather and absence of winds during March. Wheat in Beaver and the western part of the State generally looks well, and the prospect for an abundant harvest is good indeed.

OHIO NEWS.

GRASSHOPPERS infest Southern Ohio.

POTATO bugs have appeared in Marion county.

CAT worms are complained of in all points of the State.

A GRAND musical tournament is to come off at Canton, O., on June 20th.

THEODORE LAMON committed suicide in the Canton jail last week.

THEY are trying to organize an Agricultural Fair for Jefferson county.

THE stone cutters in Tuscarawas county challenged each other to polish off—marble.

THE Jefferson county Democratic Convention meets on the 20th of June.

THE Ohio Christian Missionary Society will hold its annual convention at Dayton, O., May 23d, 24th and 25th.

THE most coal that has ever gone over the Massillon & Cleveland Railway from Massillon in one day, was five hundred and seventy tons.

THE chapel recently dedicated at Dennison, is for the special use of the officers and hands of the "Panhandle" road, which has its workshops at that place. This chapel is said to be the second building of the kindin our country.

THE Newark people flattered themselves that they were going to have a new R. R. depot; but they are doomed to disappointment. There has been a disagreement between the Railroads centering there.

THE Carnsville *Enterprise* says. A cattle disease that threatens to prove fatal has recently broken out near Morristown. About a dozen head have been lost in the first onset of a new plague. The symptoms are sudden swelling, with considerable pain, the annimal being taken off its feet in a short time after the attack.

FRANK P. SMITH, Esq., of Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, has been employed by Mr. Coughlin as Deputy Clerk of the Court of Crawford county.

HON. THOMAS EWING, Sr., returned to Lancaster from Washington City, a few days ago. He is at present enjoying good health.

A SASSAFRAS tree on the land of John Craig, in Noble county, measures twelve feet around above the articulation of the root.

MRS. HUTTON, an elderly lady living at New Franklin, Stark county, committed suicide by hanging on Tuesday the 2d inst. It is supposed that she was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

TWO BARNS were incendiarized at Warren on the night of the 4th and burned, one of Mr. Iddings, and one of Mrs. Bennett. Iddings' loss is $1,000, insured for $350; Mrs. B's loss is $200 and no insurance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S

PEPSIN PREPARATION.

A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP.

A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Chanpagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.

Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
m22

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE

WINE.—I am this day in receipt of 30 cases of the most celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAIGN WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration, and in flavor much finer than the imported article. Also 30 cases of

"SCUPPENNONY WINE,"

Manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices should give these a trial.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co, of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell it hem. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.
Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.
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12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
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The following gifts will be awarded the successful ticket holders by the Commissioners: 4 story brick house, 66 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, $20,000; 2,000 acres timber land, in Washington Co., Md., with three dwellings and saw mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $30,000; 3 story brick house, 122 Bolton St., Balto., $16,500; 3 story brick house, 200 Conway St., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 find residence near Govanstown, same location $8,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts; $30,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent. gold interest; $4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto., 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto., 100 shares Northern Central R. R., 100 shares Erie R. R., 100 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R., 20 shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $260,000.

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Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
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On the day of the concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a Committee of Citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of Gifts, and a week before that day, the time and place of the Concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York and Baltimore. Deeds of the above Real Estate certified by counsel, in the hands of the Trustee. Tickets and Circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.

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With a sick family will do well to consult
DR. GRIFFITH,
The London Physician. He gives medical advice to the Poor free of charge. Thousands of females whose daily sufferings are untold, from complaints peculiar to their sex, can get immediate relief, furnishes his own remedies.
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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. 4tl5:18

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DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,
apl8:w1mo Manchester, Ohio.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. W. GARDNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

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Of every kind and description.
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Furnishing most of the Banks, Insurance Companies and Railroads in the country.
Ribbons, Superior, with Bierstadt Colors.
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For sale by MYERS, SCHOYER & CO., Wood street, corner Virgin alley. mar13:eod-1yr

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THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.
IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.
Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.
Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

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mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic,
CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skilful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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BEDDING PLANTS.
We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of
ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.
We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.
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FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.
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COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.
C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHNSTON,
Executors.
my19:6tw

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw
☞Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
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MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!
Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the small of the back, and along the loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Healthy Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the poisonous Decay and Corruption, as CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chorde of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which he growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.
☞Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIFE
will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to he part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER.
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fev the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.
20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from

LEGISLATURE.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M.

The usual committees to notify the Governor and House of the readiness of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* were appointed.

Message from the Governor.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor.

The concluding paragraph of the message is as follows:

"The aggregate of the appropriations made by this bill, [the appropriation bill] is about half a million in excess of what, in my opinion, it ought to be, under the present condition of the treasnry; but in view of the late hour last night at which it was received, and the unusual length of the present session, I accept it as the least of two evils, and without intending to be considered as committed to all its details.

JNO. W. GEARY."

Election Of Speaker.

The SPE AKER announced that in consequence of the expiration of his term as Speaker of the Senate, it became the duty of the Senate to proceed to the election of his successor.

The following named Senators voted for A.G. BRODHEAD:

Messrs. Albright, Buckalew, Brawford, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Ducan, Findlay, Knight, Miller, Nagle Petriken, Purman, Randall, Rutan, Turner and Wallace, *Speaker*—17.

The following named Senators voted for J. S. RUTAN;

Messrs. Anderson, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Brooke, Connell, Delamater, Evans, Graham, Henszey, Mumma, Osterhout, Warfel and White—13.

A. J. BRODHEAD having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected.

Address of the Retiring Speaker.

Mr. WALLACE, upon vacating the chair, said:

SENATORS—The session of 1871 is about to pass into history. The hour has come for me to surrender to you the symbol of authority your partiality conferred upon me when we met. For the support and encouragement you have given me in the performance of my duties I sincerely thank you.

In the arduous duties of the Chair I have erred, as who has not, but I have endeavored to be as prompt to acknowledge and correct them as I was prone to fall without your support.

In the preservation of what I considered to be the dignity of the Senate I may have wounded the sensibilities of my brother Senators. If it be so I beg them to ascribe my errors, if such they be, to the weaker and not the baser portions of my nature, and to remember that he who fails to attempt the preservation of the decorum and dignity of this high place is unworthy to aspire to fill it.

With the last echo of the gavel at high noon to-day ends my ninth consecutive session in these halls, and in recurring to memories of those years much presents itself that is pleasing and grateful; some things of passion and of bitterness better left unsaid, sad memories too of those who have passed away, recollections of sympathy and of kindness, never dying friendships, partisan struggles and vaulting ambition, make the checkered total of that brief cycle.

We now pass from our legislative duties to mingle with our constituents, to engage in the pursuit of our ordinary avocations, to receive the plaudits of the people or their merited condemnation. May it be the boast of each of us, "I have rightfully performed the trust confided in me, and my people sustain and support me."

With most earnest thanks for your favor and support, and with hearty wishes for the future welfare of each, I am ready to vacate the place I have but unworthily filled.

Address of the Speaker Elect.

Mr. BROADHEAD was then conducted to the chair, and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: I undertake the duties of this chair with a real distrust of my ability to perform its duties completely and well, for I have not been trained in public life, and am not familiar, as a student, with the rules of parliamentary bodies. But I shall bring to this service to which you have assigned me a fixed determination to be attentive, industrious, courteous and impartial, and thus to justify, as far as may be, the partiality, kindness and confidence of my friends, and I am sure that a sincere desire on my part to act faithfully and justly in this place, will be duly appreciated by you, and will inspire you with forbearance and charity in judging of my official conduct. Senators, I sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I desire the Senate to indicate a Senator to administer to me, as Speaker, the official oath of office.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker elect.

Resolutions Of Thanks.

M. GRAHAM offered the following resolution, which was read.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, late Speaker of the Senate, for the uniform courtesy and ability which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On the passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. CONNELL and Mr. BILLINGFELT, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Buckalew, Connell, Crawford, David, Dechert, Dill, Ducan, Evans, Findlay, Graham, Henszey, Kerr, Knight, Miller, Nagle, Osterhout, Petriken, Purman, Randall, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White and Brodhead, *Speaker*—29.

NAYS—Mr. Mumma—1.

The usual votes of thanks to the other officers were passed unanimously.

Adjourned Sine die.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the SPEAKER adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M., being the last day of the session.

Thanks.

Mr. DEWITT offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerks of the House for their courtesy and attention during the session, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of thanks to James H. Webb, Speaker of the House, for the fair and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session. Passed unanimously.

Ready to Adjourn.

The usual Committees to wait upon the Governor and the Senate to inform them that the House was ready to adjourn *sine die*, were appointed.

Mr. SKINNER offered a resolution tendering thanks to all the officers of the House for their attention to their business. Passed unanimously.

Mr. ELLIOTT tendered the thanks of House to the Speaker in a brief speech.

Pleasant Memories.

Mr. STRANG, on the part of the House, presented the Speaker with a gold watch and chain, in a few eloquent remarks.

Mr. MARSHALL, in a pleasant speech, presented a large photograph of the Speaker, to that officer. This picture was handsomely framed.

Mr. REINOEHL, on the part of Chief Clerk Selfridge, presented the Speaker with a gold bound gavel, with appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. STRANG, for the page boys, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a silver water pitcher.

Mr. MANN made a farewell speech, in which he highly complimented the Speaker, and spoke feelingly of his fellow members.

Mr. PFLEGER presented, from the door keepers to the Chief Clerk Selfridge, a gold headed cane.

Mr. REINOEHL, for the transcribing clerks, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a case of articles of silver table service.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. CUMMINGS asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a "little, small, brief statement," and failed in an attempt to pass his "jint resolution" for the election of a Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. SMULL, resident clerk, in appropriate remarks, presented the Speaker with a silver mounted inkstand, with suitable inscriptions.

Signing the Appropriation Bill.

A message was received from the Governor signing the bills appropriating extra pay to the members and the General Appropriation Bill. With regard to the latter he says it is half a million in excess of what, in his opinion, it ought to be in the present condition of the Treasury; but he continues, "in view of the late hour I received it last night and the extreme length of the session, I accept it as the least of two evils, without desiring to be regarded as favoring all its provisions."

Mr. STRANG said he endorsed fully he views of the Governor.

Two thousand copies of the general laws of this session, were ordered for the members.

Adjourned Sine Die.

Speaker Webb then adjourned the House *sine die* in a speech, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—To me it is both with pleasure and regret that the time of our separation has arrived. I feel grateful that our labors have terminated and that we are once more to return to our families and friends, and again mingle among our constituents, who have the right to examine our acts and judge us accordingly. Upon the other hand the associations here have been pleasant; the uniform courtesy which I have received at the hands of the members, and the very intimate relations that at this time exist between many of the members and myself, are such that I can only take their leaving with a feeling of regret; their remembrance will not be forgotten, but will endure to the end of life.

When I assumed the responsibility of presiding over your deliberations, I promised to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially. This promise I have tried to fulfill; at times, however, amidst excitement and debate I am well aware mistakes have been committed, but to err is human. To all the officers of the House I return my sincere thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed, and especially to the very able corps of clerks who have had charge of the business of the House. Without their aid and assistance, the business of the House would have been delayed and the labors of the members increased, and I am very free to say the errors and mistakes of the presiding officer increased. Sincerely hoping that one and all, both members and officers, may have a long, happy and peaceful life in the future, I will now bid you an affectionate farewell, and perform my last duty as a member of the House of Representatives by declaring this House adjourned without day.

HARRISBURG, May 26, 1871.

SENATE.

Spring Elections.

The bill from the House restoring the spring elections passed. This bill repeals the fifteenth section of the law of 1869, and provides that elections in 1872, and annually thereafter, for city, township, borough and ward officers, shall be held in the spring; *Provided*, the act shall not apply to any locality for which there are special laws and that the elections in Clearfield shall be held in December.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the American Volunteer Printing Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Women's Christian Association.

School Books.

Mr. RANDALL introduced resolutions for the appointment of a Senate committee of three to report to the next session a system on common school books. Defeated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Appropriation Bill.

The Senate unanimously accepted the report of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill, which compromises the matter of the difference between the two Houses. Among the items are $650,000 to common schools; $5,000 to the centennial celebration, and certificates of indebtedness for $30,000 to the Chambersburg sufferers, with interest thereon. The salaries of the Supreme Judges are increased to $7,000. The Soldiers' Orphans Department is merged with the Common School Department.

HOUSE.

Dead Lock in Committee.

Mr. STRANG, Chairman of the Conference committee on the Appropriation bill, announced that the committee was still in dead lock.

Ross Township School.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing the School Board of Ross township, Allegheny county, to borrow three thousand dollars, passed.

Colors for the N. G. P.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to procure regimental standards for the Pennsylvania National Guards was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. MANN reported from the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention bill that the Committee could not agree and to test the sense of the House moved concurrence in the Senate amendment embracing only the single proposition of submitting to the vote of the people next fall the question of calling the Convention.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved an amendment adding to the Senate amendment that section first of article third of the Constitution be amended by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs.

Ruled out as irrelevant and the House then concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 56 to 37. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats for the Senate proposition were Messrs. Coray, Hayes, Kerr, Letherman, Mann, Moore, Mickey, Miller of Erie, Purcell, Sanner, Stair, Wheeler, Whitson, Zarbe and Webb.

Appropriation Bill Passed.

Mr. STRANG presented the report of the conference committtee on the appropriation bill.

Mr. REINŒHL moved its recommittal with instructions to strike out the appropriation to Chambersburg, which was supported by Messrs. White, Reinœhl, Marshal, Hewitt and Kerr, and opposed by Messrs. Mann, Chalfant, Skinner, Strang, Robb, Humphreys and Schnatterly, and was lost by a vote of 42 to 54.

The vote was not partisan but indiscriminate.

The report was then adopted by 55 to 42.

EVENING SESSION.

Spring Elections.

The Senate amendment to the bill restoring spring elections was concurred in.

Bituminous Regions.

Mr. HUMPHREYS reported that the Conference Committee on the joint resolution appointing commissioners to investigate the bituminous coal mines could not agree.

Philadelphia Registry.

Mr. HEWITT reported the inability of the Joint Committee on the Philadelphia registry amendment to agree. So the whole project fails.

Vetoed.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill incorporating the Odd Fellows Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, there having been no legal advertisement of an application. S.

HARRISBURG, May 25, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Extending the time for the completion of the Erie & Allegheny Railroad.

Incorporating the People's Cemetery Company of Western Pennsylvania.

Committees of Conference were ordered on the bills calling a Constitutional Convention, and restoring spring elections.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway passed.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Preventing a change of school books more than once in three years.

Relative to clandestine marriages, which punishes clergymen only for knowing and wilful violation of the law.

Repealing the tax on the net earnings of companies incorporated under the general manufacturing, mining and quarrying law.

Giving all cities and towns of seven thousand inhabitants—[what?—ED.]

Incorporating the Duquesne Literary Club.

Repealing section two of the act of 1868, authorizing the School Board of Bellevue borough to borrow money.

Appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to the Indiana State Normal School.

Conference Committee.

Messrs. Mann, White and Leonard were appointed a Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention bill.

Vetoed.

The Governor has vetoed the bill incorporating the Collateral Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. S.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Remarks in Response to a Serenade—He Counsels Patience and Moderation to the Suffering South.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 25.—Jefferson Davis arrived last night and was serenaded at the Planters' Hotel, and to-day held a reception. Mayor Estis tendered him the hospitalities of the city. In response to calls and cheers Mr. Davis made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel and said that he recognized the peculiar claims Georgia had upon him and of himself upon Georgia, for in the ancient city of Augusta his father had identified himself with the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. If the latest struggle for the principles of Constitutional liberty had been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and misrepresented, he would be silent, not from apprehensions as the result to himself individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the lost cause were dead, or that the truth should remain crushed. He counselled fortitude and patience, believing that the South would afford to be patient under her wrongs until the returning sense of justice achieved the rights of every freeman, a period to which he earnestly looked forward. He was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward to the time when he might speak to his fellow citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them.

TOPEKA, KS.

Important Decision in Relation to an Indian Land Title.

TOPEKA, KS., May 27—The United States Circuit Court to-day decided in the ejectment case of Joy vs. the Settlers on the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

First—That the treaty of 1835 and Patent office, 1838, gave a fee simple title to the Cherokee Indians of the neutral lands.

Second—That whether the Indians hold the fee or only the ordinary possessory right, the treaty of 1866 and 1868 gave full title to the purchaser under the provisions, as such was plainly the intent of the treaty making power.

Third—That the treaty making power had full authority to alienate the public domain, and the titles so acquired were perfect and indefeasible.

Fourth—That to say the government would sell this land for nearly a million dollars, pay the money to the Indians, and then say the purchaser had no title, would be to make the government a party to an enormous fraud.

Fifth—That whether the sale to Mr. Joy was regular or not, under the treaty of 1866, the treaty of 1868 covered all defects and made the title perfect.

Sixth—That under all the facts and circumstances, the title of J. F. Joy to the lands in question, is, under the treaties and patent, a complete and perfect title, and cannot be successfully assailed. The demurrer to the answer is sustained.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—A dispatch from Reading says that Mrs. McKnight while laboring under a fit of insanity caused by a protracted illness, shot and killed her child, a boy between three and four years old this morning. The distressing occurrence affects the whole community.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1871.

White and Ramsdell.

The CHAIR stated the unfinished business to be the resolution of Mr. Wilson to discharge Messrs. White and Ramsdell immediately on adjournment of the present session.

Carpenter Makes Startling Revelations—Severe on the "Tribune."

Pending the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, Mr. CARPENTER said he had nothing to do with starting the investigation, and denied the often repeated newspaper statements that he had been made the catspaw of Mr. Conkling. He had received anonymous letters threatening that the entire American Press would be directed against him if he should proceed with the investigation. He too had incurred such displeasure for moving a resolution to commit witnesses. He had never seen any other course taken in cases where witnesses refused to answer. As to correspondents being in prison they were furnished with the best rooms in the Capitol where they fared sumptuously. Instead of this they should have been committed to jail as any justice of the peace would have done, for the witnesses were undoubtedly in contempt. If this had been the case the Senate would have had required answers before now

Mr. Carpenter commented severely on the correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and among other things said that malicious libel was perpetrated on him in a recent communication purporting to give the account of the examination of Tinker and which account Tinker had in a note to him denounced as untrue. He spoke of the morality of the press and wanted to know if the correspondents of Newspaper Row would sanction what the *Tribune* correspondents had done and at the close of their custody give them a complimentary dinner. The New York *Tribune* was an alias for Horace Greeley who had befriended him by acts of kindness, but Horace Greeley is in Texas delivering agricultural addresses and has left the *Tribune* in the control of a fop and pretender, Whitlaw Reid. Mr. Carpenter continued at some length in opposition to the pending resolution to discharge the *Tribune* correspondents at the end of this session.

Mr. FENTON sent up a paper, which, by request, he caused to be read, signed by Hinton, Boynton, Shaw, and Knowlton, newspaper correspondents, saying that Tinker made the statements published in the New York *Tribune* dispatch, but the statements were not as bitter toward the committee as those made in their presence.

After further debate by Messrs. Thurman and Davis, of Kentucky, the latter withdrew his amendment, which was to the effect that the discharge of the witness should not effect the legal proceedings.

Mr. NYE renewed it, and in the course of his remarks, said that if, in the examination of Ku Klux outrages, a witness had refused to testify, instead of being furnished with comfortable quarters, he would been sent to jail until he answered them. The correspondents of the *Tribune* are in contempt and are amenable to the law of the land.

Executive Session.

Before proceeding further, Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.—Yeas, 25; nays, 18.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Incarcerated "Tribune" Reporters.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the resolution of Mr. WILSON directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge from custody Messrs. White and Ramsdell at the termination of the present session.

Mr. NYE had offered an amendment, provided this resolution shall not be construed to interfere with any legal proceedings, which may be instituted against White and Ramsdell upon the certificate of the Vice President under the third section of the act of January 4th, 1857.

Mr. SHERMAN said in 1857 Simonton was brought before the select committee of the House to answer certain questions propounded him in relation to charges against members of the House which he had made in the New York *Times*, but which he declined to answer on the ground that to do so, would violate his personal honor. The other reasons given for the law was that the House could not hold the witness in custody after its adjournment. The power of the House and Senate being inadequate to punish, they made refusal to answer a criminal offence. Would it not be better to turn White and Ramsdell over to the law than to exercise a doubtful power detaining them by the Senate?

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Ohio levelled his argument at the powers and prerogatives of the Senate, and asked the Senate to agree with him that in the breach of privilege, no matter how gross, they must lie down submissive with the idea that any witness may defy the Senate, and that the power of the Senate has ceased the moment an adjournment of the session took plrce. In order to maintain his position the Senator must go further, and prove that the Senate had not power in vacation that it may exercise during the session of the Senrte. He controverted the position of Mr. Sherman at some length.

Mr. SUMNER in reply to Mr. Conkling, said that the Senator had endeavored to establish for the Senate, a prerogative, which, by history and precedent, did not belong to it. He then proceeded to argue that at the close of the session of the Senate, any imprisonment founded on its order must cease. Of this he had no doubt.

Mr. BAYARD expressed his gratification in hearing Mr. Shurman raise his voice against the arbitrary power of Congress and at Mr. Sumner's coming back and standing in the narrow path of the Federal Constitution, and his hope was that he would continue there to stand. As to the witnesses now in custody, it would not do to say that the Senate had delegated to the Committee power to judge as to the sufficiency of their answers and that they have the key of their prison in their own pocket, because the sufficiency of their answers was the question in dispute. The Senate was the judge of the sufficiency of the answers and therefore the witnesses should be discharged when the Senate ended its session. The power to imprison and the power to discharge must reside in the same body and exist at the same time and could not be delegated to a committee.

Mr. WILSON at two o'clock suggested that the Senate come to an agreement to take a vote on the pending resolution at four o'clock to-day.

Mr. EDMUNDS was not willing to agree to the proposition as he desired to express his views on the subject and did not wish to be limited as to time.

Mr. WILSON said it was evident that no arrangement could be made to take a vote this afternoon. He would therefore propose to adjourn until Tuesday and in the meantime send the Sergeant-at-arms after the absentees until they should get a full Senate. More than thirty Senators have already gone home and others may follow, thus leaving the Senate without a quorum and the Senate could not adjourn in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HOWE was entirely willing that the Senate should come to a vote at any moment this afternoon after he had submitted a few remarks. An attempt he said had been made to convey the impression to the public mind that the Senate was punishing newspapers for publishing intelligence or correspondents for communicating it. This was not so. Behind newspapers and correspondents, lurked some miscreant who sold official confidence for money. The effect—he would not say the motive—of endeavoring to dismiss the subject, was to cover up the man who commits the dishonorable act. The Senate and the people have a right to know the man's name, what position he holds and what opportunities he had to betray the important trusts. Therefore he wanted the investigation continued. It would harm nobody, but the individual himself. There could be no perfect exoneration of the Senate until the offender's name shall be known.

The question was taken on Mr. Nye's amendment, which was rejected.—Yeas, 16; nays, 20.

YEAS.

Anthony,	Frelinghuysen,	Osborne,
Caldwell,	Harlan,	Patterson,
Clayton,	Hitchcock,	Sawyer,
Cole,	Logan,	Scott,
Conkling,	Nye,	Wright.
Flannagan,		

NAYS.

Bayard,	Hamilton, Tex.	Stevenson,
Blair,	Hill,	Sumner,
Corbett,	Howe,	Thurman,
Cragin,	Morton,	Tipton,
Edmunds,	Schurz,	Wilson,
Fenton,	Sherman,	Windom.
Gilbert,	Sprague.	

Mr. EDMUNDS made a few remarks in the course of which he said that in his opinion, nothing would entirely exonerate the Senate except to know the truth relative to furnishing the copy of the treay for publication.

The Senate then agreed to Mr. Wilson's resolution to discharge White and Ramsdell from custody at the conclusion of the session.—Yeas, 23; nays 13, as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Hamilton, Tex.	Stevenson,
Blair,	Harlan,	Stockton,
Casserley,	Hill,	Sumner,
Corbett,	Logan,	Thurman,
Cragin,	Morton,	Tipton,
Fenton,	Schurz,	Wilson,
Frelinghuysen,	Sherman,	Windom,
Gilbert,	Sprague.	

NAYS.

Caldwell,	Flannagan,	Osborne,
Clayton,	Hitchcock,	Sawyer,
Cole,	Howe,	Scott,
Conkling,	Nye,	Wright,
Edmunds.		

Executive Session.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate at five o'clock, went into Executive Session.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution that was unanimously agreed to, namely: That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Anthony for the courtesy and ability with which he has performed his duties as President of the Senate *pro tem*.

Mr. CONKLING, at 5:28 offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn *sine die* at 5:30 o'clock to-day.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate had more than two minutes work to do. It was right that the country should know some of the things it does not now know in an official way, and Senators ought to be free from the obligations which would otherwise rest upon them.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that the Senate ought not to make an allusion to what occurred in executive session.

Mr. THURMAN called for the reading of the words to which Mr. Edmunds had objected.

They were read, when the CHAIR decided them out of order.

Mr. CONKLING said it was true that some things were not known to the country. The Senator was more competent than any one else to tell the country. Let the Senator now allow a vote to be taken, and he can tell his constituents and the country some things.

Mr. THURMAN replied that if the Senate would not remove the injunction of secresy, how could he tell the country. His mouth was gagged, while the entire newspaper press could talk as much as they please. [Note—Mr. Thurman's object was to remove the injunction of secresy attending the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.]

The time fixed by Mr. Conkling's resolution having expired, he moved that the presiding officer do now declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

This was carried, and at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock, the Senate adjourned accordingly.

LOUISVILLE.

An Act of Gubernatorial Clemency—Distressing Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—Lucy Wilson, the colored woman whose sentence to be hanged for infanticide yesterday was commuted to imprisonment for life, to-day received a full pardon from the Governor. She is weak-minded, and the act of clemency is generally applauded.

A distressing accident occurred this evening at the residence of ex-Mayor Thos. H. Crawford, Pewee Valley, on the Short Line railroad, sixteen miles from this city. Miss Martin, Mr. Crawford's sister-in-law, attempting to light the gas, which is produced by a patent gas machine, found it would not ignite, and she and Mr. Crawford went into the cellar with a light to examine the meter and ascertain the cause. Upon their entrance into the cellar a terrific explosion occurred, shaking the earth some distance around. A Mr. McCampbell rushed into the cellar and attempted to carry out Miss Martin, but she, crazed with fright, broke from him and ran back into the flames. When finally rescued, all her clothes were burnt off, except a hoopskirt, and she was in a dying condition. Mr. Crawford was also dangerously burned, and Mr. McCampbell was badly burned about the face and hands. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done to the house. The affair excites deep regret in the community, as all the parties were widely known and highly esteemed.

GALESBURG, ILL.

A Disconsolate "Lovyer" Attempts Suicide.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 27.—Sorente Rogers, aged nineteen years, a clerk in the postoffice in this city, attempted suicide by shooting himself with a pistol while out walking in company with another young man and a young lady friend about nine o'clock last evening. Bidding his company good-bye, he placed a loaded pistol to his side and fired. The ball passed downwards beyond the reach of the probe used to extract. The wound did not prove fatal, though he now lies in a very critical condition. The cause is attributed to disappointment in a love affair.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

THE END.

FINALE OF COMMUNISM.

FRANCE.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

The Rebellion Ended—Unconditional Surrender of the "Last of the Reds."

VERSAILLES, Sunday evening, May 28.—The remaining insurgents surrendered unconditionally at nine o'clock this morn this morning. The slaughter on Saturday night was awful. Altogether, the suppression of the Commune has cost over sixty thousand lives, and the destruction of a third of Paris.

Paris Has a Breathing Spell.

OUTSIDE PARIS, Sunday night, May 28.—All is quiet within the city, not a shot has been fired since ten o'clock this morning. The firemen have the flames under control. The Versaillists at Rowan have made one thousand prisoners including several armed women. On Saturday all the insurgents who came within their lines were disarmed and placed under guard, There are rumors of awful cruelties by the Versaillists who are reported to have shot men, women and children, found with arms in their hands. Provision trains are entering the city. There is great rejoicing within the city over the termination of the struggle.

Insurgent Strongholds Captured—Belleville Numbered with the Slain.

PARIS, May 28, morning.—Gen. L'Admirault yesterday captured Les Buttes, Chamont and Minilmortart, and Gen. Vinoy at a late hour, carried the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

The body of Deleschuze has been found in the street and identified.

The Red Revolt Crushed.

VERSAILLES, Sunday evening.—The insurrection is completely suppressed, not one band of insurgents is left. There is a great number of prisoners.

Assassination of Archbishop Darboy Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, Sunday noon, May 28.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, Abbe Duxuerre and sixty-two other hostages remaing in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Rouquette and saved one hundred and sixty-nine hostages detained there.

The Battle of Belleville—Slaughter of the Reds.

VERSAILLES, May 27.—Noon.—Belleville was attacked this morning. The batteries of marine guns posted on Mont Marre at the same time fired down upon Belleville. The loss of the Government troops was one thousand two hundred, that of the insurgents immense. Since Sunday thirty thousand persons have been taken including a number of debauched and foul-mouthed women. Courbet poisoned himself after he was captured. Rochefort and Assy are to be tried by the civil court as criminals.

The Belgians have arrested several of the Reds but telegraphed to the government here that they will hold them at its disposal. The Luxor obelisk in the Place de la Concorde is still intact though the statues have been destroyed. Whenever the troops catch the insurgents the slaughter is frightful. To-day six thousand insurgents surrendered in a body. Assy is badly frightened at the prospect of his trial.

ENGLAND.

No Truth in Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Observer* says: No confidence should be put in the rumors of cabinet changes. They have no foundation.

A Distinguished Visitor.

LONDON, May 27.—The Grand Duke Vladimar the Second, son of the Czar Alexander of Russia, has arrived in London.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, May 27.—Consols, 93⅝ for money; 93⅝@93½ account. Bonds dull; 5-20's of '62, 90¾; do. of '65, 90⅝; do. of '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7⅜@7½s. California wheat 12s 3d; red spring 11@11½s; western 11s 8d. Flour 27s. Corn—No 2 mixed 6s; others unchanged. Pork 62s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 50s.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—5-20's '62, 96¾.

MANCHESTER, May 27.—Market quiet.

CHICAGO.

A Specimen of Rowdyism.

CHICAGO, May 28.—At eleven o'clock last night police officer's Michael Mitchell and Wm. Patton came upon a crowd of disorderly men and boys on the corner of Polk street and Blue Island avenue, and ordered them to disperse. They replied by jeers and taunts. The officers then sounded their rattles for assistance when the mob threw mud and stones at them. The policemen endeavored to make some arrests and the gang fled down the street. When a short distance off five or six of the roughs turned, drew revolvers and fired about a dozen shots. Officer Mitchell was shot in the stomach and his wound is dangerous if not fatal. Officer Patton was also hit but his wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous. The ruffians all made their escape, but strenuous efforts are being made to secure their arrest. Great excitement prevailed among the people in the vicinity, and had the culprits been captured at the time they would probably have fared badly.

FORTUNATE PITTSBURGH.

A Second Advent Evangelist Fallen from Grace.

ERIE, Pa., May 28.—Rev. Jones Wendell has been arrested and brought to Edinboro', in this county, where he resides, on a charge of fornication. He is a Second Advent minister, and about sixty years of age. The alleged partner of his crime is a young girl about sixteen years of age, named Terry. Wendell secured her release from the House of Refuge a short time since. At the time of his arrest he had made arrangements to run away with her to Pittsburgh. The examination will be held at Edinboro' to-morrow.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MEMORIAL DAY.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Imposing Procession--Dedication Ceremonies--Route--Speeches--Grand Military Display.

Yesterday was a great day for Pittsburgh, but it was so in a special manner to the blue-clad survivors of a hundred battle fields, who carried in craped procession the shattered bullet-ridden flags that had floated at the deadly frays at Gettysburg, at Shiloh, at Spottsylvania, at Chancellorsville, at Antietam, at Stone River, Pea Ridge, and who now marched in solemn tread to decorate the graves of their departed brothers, and to perpetuate their memory by a monument of gratitude from Allegheny county to the dead defenders of the Union. The day was all that could be wished. Warm as was the atmosphere, the fine breeze that stirred tempered the heat to a tolerable degree of comfort.

Long before the hour appointed for the procession the streets and every avenue of approach to the leading thoroughfares were densely crowded, and the streets and dwellings in both cities and the south side, were generally decorated with bunting. The crowds constantly increased until passage along the pavements of the principal streets was a matter of difficulty, and the windows and doorways along the route of the expected procession were filled with anxious watchers. It seemed as though all the surrounding country had poured its population into the streets of our cities, and as though all the houses had emptied themselves of their regular occupants.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was an immense demonstration. We will not attempt a computation of the numbers in line, but they far exceeded most other demonstrations of the kind that we have had in our city. The column did not move on time, and we suppose that few expected it would. It was half-past two o'clock when the march began, and the line was forty minutes passing a given point. The display was magnificent. Rarely has there been a finer military display here than that of last afternoon. Everywhere along the route immense crowds thronged the streets. The procession we sum up briefly as follows:

CIVIC.

Twenty police under command of Lieut. Wilmot.

Chief Marshal General J. S. Negley and staff.

Kirk's cornet band, Canton, Ohio presented a magnificent appearance.

Post 3, G. A. R. one hundred men.

Committee to receive Soldiers' Orphans, Messrs. Hunter, McClure, Woodwell and Tinmony.

Eight wagons containing orphan girls from Phillipsburg and Uniontown.

Omnibus and six canopied wagons, containing Pittsburgh and Allegheny orphans.

Eleven wagons, containing boys from Phillipsburg and Uniontown.

Generals George G. Meade and A. L. Pearson on horseback, accompanied by General Pearson's staff.

Mayor and prominent citizens in four carriages.

THE MILITARY.

Brigadier General Thomas A. Rowley, commanding First Brigade of Eighteenth Division and staff.

Escort of Jefferson Cavalry, Fifty-six men, accompanied by a mounted band.

Hampton Battery, four guns; Cathedral Cornet Band; McGee Guards; Walson Drum Corps; Armstrong Guards; Washington Infantry; Avery Guards; Colonel S. Kilgore, Commanding Brigadier General McLanahan's Second Brigade of the Eighteenth Division; Geary Dragoons, (mounted); Knap's Battery; Ardary Zouave Drum Corps; Fourteenth Regiment, comprising the Ardary, Smith and Heath Zouaves; Friend Rifles; Etna Cornet Band; Chambers' Light Guard; Drum Corps; Chambers' Light Guards; Sharpsburg Guards; Duquesne Greys' (Great Western) band, in new uniform; Colonel Campbell and staff; Five Companies Duquesne Grays, in new uniform, and marching splendidly; Dr. Jackson, mounted, and creating a decided sensation, and carrying in his hand an elegant boquet surmounted by a floral cross; Delegation of *gamins*, with banner and flag.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

This division moved in the following order:

Detachment of Police.

Hon. A. P. Callow, Chief Marshal; J. E. Dalzell, Chief of Staff, and Major Wm. M. Porter, A. A. G.

Aids, forty-seven in number, wearing sashes.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Butchers, numbering fifty, and wearing white shirts and pink and blue sashes.

Carriages containing members of the City Councils.

Citizens in carriages and on horseback.

Masonic Brass Band in wagon.

Allegheny Fire Department.

Hope carriage and steamer.

Gen. Grant steamer and hose carriage.

Friendship steamer and carriage.

Ellsworth hose carriage.

Good Will hose carriage.

Columbia carriage and ladder truck.

Department wagon drawn by four horses.

Following these were a number of carriages containing citizens.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

This division formed in the following order:

Major S. F. Denniston, Chief Marshal and Aids.

Iron City Brass Band.

One hundred Juvenile Turners, under command of Prof. Rohrbacker.

Turners' Society, under command of Prof. Conrad.

Five carriages and ambulances containing inmates of the Soldiers' Home, in command of Major Hezlep.

[The decorations of the wagons was executed by Wm. Lewis, formerly a drummer boy. Among the occupants of the ambulance was James M'Donald, a soldier of the war of 1812.]

SOUTHSIDE DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—Dr. James Kerr. Chief of Staff—M. M. Felker.

On the right was Post 151, fully 100 strong, headed by the Union Cornet Band. Carriages containing the Burgess, Councils, and other officers of the South Side boroughs.

Then followed the Mount Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, numbering about sixty uniformed men, under Capt. George Heibach, headed by their own brass band.

Next in order came the Walton Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, of East Birmingham, one hundred strong, and dressed in neat uniforms.

The Mechanics' Hose Company followed, and presented a very creditable appearance.

A colored cavalry company, from Ormsby borough, was next in order. This company is organized under the name of the Union Executive Guard.

The division left the South Side with the Chambers' Light Guard, the Veteran Guard and the Jefferson Cavalry, and were immediately assigned to the military brigades.

THE ROUTE.

The column moved over the following route: Along Water to Smithfield, Smithfield to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Market, Market to Sixth street, across the bridge to Federal, Federal to North avenue, North avenue to Irwin avenue, thence to Monument.

ARRIVAL AT THE MONUMENT.

When the head of the column reached the Monument, a salute of sixty guns was fired by Knap's and Hampton's batteries. A vast concourse had already assembled, and thousands were speedily added to the crowd. After the salute, prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. D. C. Page, D. D. After some instrumental music, the dedication poem written by Harry Reuch was read.

Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick was then introduced, and made a most eloquent and feeling address. He alluded to the blessings of peace we now enjoy and said:

"Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front."

and the white dove of peace is again brooding over the land: and yet when we look upon these hundreds and thousands of brave men who are with us to-day, we are again re-baptized in the bloody baptism of the past, all luminous with their valor and radiant with the prowess of their arms, and again, in imagination, is spread out before us a fearful panorama of carnage and of death, which the better heart of the nation would gladly forget. We travel again the long and bloody march from the plains of Manassas to the whitening orchards of the Appomatox, where, under the apple blossoms of early spring, the rival captains of the host sat down to conclude the terms of the great surrender. And upon our vision there arises a belt of light—lurid, it may be with the red glare of war—and yet it is all radiant with the heroic valor of the living and the dead, and all effulgent and aglow with memories of a love of country and a devotion to duty even unto death, which will never be forgotten, and which can never die.

And may I not hope that for all time this Pillar of Beauty shall lift its summit towards the sky to be gazed upon by our children and our children's children, even to the latest generation; and that so long as the smoke of our tweaking and varied industries shall rise as a sweet incense of toil upon the summer air—so long as these beautiful valleys shall laugh in the sunlight and bud and blossom as the rose—so long as this rock-ribbed hill shall stand covered with the verdure of oft returning spring—so long as these great rivers which bear its base shall flash their pathway of silver to the sea, so long shall this monumental pile, pedestaled upon love, reared by affection, and, made holy by words of prayer from the lips of loyal and loving women, stand and abide with forever, a perpetual, an enduring—an everlasting memorial, between the grateful living, and the noble, the immortal, the God-like dead.

Space forbids giving in full the address of Judge Kirkpatrick which was a masterly effort.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

After the dedicatory ceremonies were concluded the military were formed in line on Ridge avenue for review by Gen. Meade.

THE DEDICATION.

The dedicatory demonstration was in every particular a complete success, and evidenced the fact that the feelings which prompted the undertaking are still strong in the minds of our citizens. May the memory of the brave men in whose honor this shaft has been raised, live forever in the hearts of our citizens.

TOUR OF THE TEMPLARS.

Departure Last Evening—Parting Scenes—Address of J. H. Hopkins, Esq.

The Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandery No. 35, who propose making a European tour departed from this city en route to New York, at six o'clock last evening. The excursionists, whose names we have already published, number about fifty. They were escorted to the train last evening by Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, the Heath Zouaves and a detachment of police, followed by a number of baggage wagons. The Great Western band, Iron City band and Masonic band accompanied the party, which included a large number of Knights who do not propose making the European tour, as far as New York.

The Templars paraded through the principal streets, and presented a magnificent appearance. They carried in procession a beautiful silk banner, heavily fringed with gold lace, and bearing on one side the emblems of their order, and on the other the inscription which the Christian Emperor Constantine inscribed on the banners of his victorious legions after he had vanquished his enemies, "In hoc signa vinces"—"By this sign conquer." Their uniform is chaste and neat, without any gaudy ornamentation, other than a plain sash. It was specially remarked by many of the spectators that the Knights were a true type of American manhood, and that a finer looking body of men never paraded our streets.

Extensive preparations have been made in Philadelphia and New York for the reception of the crusading and visiting Sir Knights, and an exceedingly pleasant excursion is anticipated. A number of ladies will accompany the party to New York, and delegations of Sir Knights from York, Columbia and Lancaster, will join the party at the latter place.

The excursionists will sail on Saturday next in the new and elegantly fitted steamer Oceanica, and expect to be absent from three to four months.

At the depot Sir Knight J. H. Hopkins, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Commandery, made the following parting address:

SIR KNIGHTS: The members of Pittsburgh Commandery, desirous of manifesting their fraternal regard, and of showing that consideration which is due to you and the occasion, have turned out to honor you upon the commencement of your journey. But here they must say good-bye, and in their name and on their behalf I give you an earnest, heartfelt God speed.

We are aware of the numerous difficulties and discouragements you have encountered in organizing your expedition, and we recognize the unfaltering zeal and determined energy which overcame all obstacles and perfected all your plans. The character of your excursion has made it a matter of international interest and a fit subject for history. Wherever you go, you will be the recognized representatives of American Knighthood, and we feel assured you will exemplify by your words and acts that manly bearing, that moral heroism, that high-toned magnanimity, that lively sense of individual honor which constitute the essence and adornment of all true Knighthood.

You may not reach the Holy Land where the founders of our illustrious order first unfurled their standards; nor performed such deeds of marvelous brilliancy as have left a luminous track through the long lapse of succeeding centuries. But you will visit the haunts of many of the valliant and immortal; you will stand where brave old De Nolay heroically met his martyrdom; where the lion hearted Richard lived; where Bayard, the Knight, without fear and without reproach, left the impress of his virtue. And amidst all these and kindred scenes you will learn anew the sublime teachings of our noble order.

Any whatever of pleasures you may enjoy, and of honors you may receive, we will be participants; for you are part of us and bound to us by the tenderest ties. Allegheny Commandery is the offspring of Pittsburgh Commandery—her last born, youngest child and as such will be watched after with more than natural pride and affection. Rest assured Pilgrame Knights that through all your wondering you will be followed by anxious eyes and loving hearts and fervent prayers, and thus consciousness will spare the restless and ever heaving sea with a mystic current, along which will flow constant messages of affection, with more certainty than the Atlantic cable beneath the waves.

Every heart here follows you with a benediction, and now these assembled Knights, with one voice, pray that clear skies, and smooth seas and fair winds may take you hence and home again: and that the All-Father may preserve you from every harm. To each and all we say, earnestly and sadly: God bless you and good bye.

They will visit England, Ireland, Germany, France, Switzerland and Scotland, remaining a short time in the principal cities, both for pleasure and to study matters connected with their organization. Their numerous friends wish them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Notice to Subscribers.

Heretofore we have furnished written notice to subscribers to the "WEEKLY POST" of the time when their subscription expired. With this week's number we commence using "Dicks Mailing Machine" which gives on each paper the name and the time the paper will be discontinued unless renewed. It enables each subscriber to keep his own books.

The License Court.

The License Court was in session yesterday morning, the Board having the fourteenth list before them. There was a large attendance of parties interested and spectators, but the proceedings were very orderly. Some thirty cases were heard, three of which, John Marsulla, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and Adam Keidisch, Seventh ward, Allegheny, and Julia Kilgallon, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, were refused. No decision was announced in the other cases heard.

THE following are the ladies who desire to have their names erased from the panel of the Soldiers' Monument: Miss M. Galway, Mrs. R. E. Sellers, Mrs. C. C. Scaife, Miss Lin. Pressly, Mrs. M. Cote, Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Miss M. Fowler, Mrs. H. F. Mann.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

For THE POST.]

Severe Accident.

FINLEY, MERCER CO., PA.
May 25, 1871.

A sad accident took place at the Crill Coal Mines, Finley township, three miles east of Mercer town, on Tuesday last, May 23d, to two sons of Mr. J. G. Lewis of the above place, the particulars of which are as follows: As the youngest brother, Thomas H., was descending the slope by some means the empty car became detached, running against him and injuring him so severely that he died in a few hours. The older brother, David W., after providing assistance for his brother, started to Mercer for medical assistance and in passing the house of Mrs. Hosack his horse suddenly shied to one side throwing the rider violently to the ground alighting upon his his head, where he lay senseless for some time, when he was soon after discovered and conveyed to his residence. G. M. Yeager, M. D., soon after arrived and discovered that the younger brother was beyond power of alleviation although every means was brought into requisition to save him. The older brother is fast recovering. J. McG.

Valuable Hints.

An exchange gives the following:

Kettles may be cleaned of onions and other odors by dissolving a teaspoonful of pearl-ash or saleratus in water and washing them.

A remedy for the stings of wasps, bees, &c., that often proves effectual, is simply to hold a chest key or any hollow key over the place stung, press it hard into the flesh for a minute or so, and when taken off, the poison will be on the surface of the flesh and do no harm. A thimble with a tight top will do, but not quite as well.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor more effectually than by the application of such costly perfumes and ungents as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonsfull in a bason of water. Washing the face hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as sweet and clean as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

INVESTMENTS.

Railroad and Real Estate Securities.

If we compare first-class Railroad Bonds with good Real Estate mortgages as an investmeut for the people generally, each will be found to have peculiar advantages of their own. For example—a Railroad Bond is readily and always negotiable; its cash value is known by all bankers, and hence it can be used as collateral at bank for temporary loans; the interest it bears is regularly and promptly paid, without trouble or expense to the holder; the investor in Railroad Bonds, unlike the owner of Real Estate mortgages, has no anxiety about the *title* to the property on which his bond is secured, insurance on buildings, or the annual payment of taxes, on which the continued soundness of that title depends.

On the other hand, it is to be admitted, that a first mortgage on valuable land is one of the best possible securities. The property can neither run away nor burn up. Its value is not affected by speculative combinations, nor by fluctuations in the amount of railroad traffic. The actual value of good land steadily increases with the steady growth of population.

It is because the 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are both a first-class Railroad security, and a Real Estate mortgage, on lands worth twice the amount secured, that we commend them to those of our readers who desire an investment that is safe beyond question, while readily negotiable and bearing a good rate of interest. They are a first lien, not only on a great Railroad and its traffic, but *in addition* are a first mortgage on valuable lands at the rate of 50 acres to each $100 of indebtedness. Add to this the fact, that the rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. gold,) is more than 8 per cent. currency, and that the bonds are always exchangeable at 10 per cent. premium for the lands on which they are secured, (practically giving the power of foreclosure at will,) and it is easy to explain the high favor with which these securities are now regarded. Central Pacific R. R. Bonds, secured only on the Railroad itself, and bearing only *six* per cent. gold interest, are now selling at 103, and they are well worth the price. In the light of this fact, it is not unsafe to predict that Northern Pacifics, bearing SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS per cent. gold interest, secured both on the Railroad and on 23,000 acres of land to each mile of track, and now selling at par, will at an early day be worth 1 10.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s, 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Road	92¾
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Cy. Pacifics	115¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST.
WEDESDAY, May 31, 1871.

REMARKS—Decoration Day has come and gone, and we again resume our daily duty of giving the reader the state of the market. For the past few days the extreme warm weather has in some degree checked trade; but all indications point to rain, which is much needed. As before remarked, there has been a sharp rise in flour, caused by the scarcity of wheat in the market. Whether the advance will be temporary or permanent remains to be seen. Such leading articles as wire, glass, bacon, groceries, cheese, etc., remain unchanged in price, with a healthy trade reported. Butter is still plentiful. Eggs are falling off in receipts. The local market is well supplied with fruits and vegetables, brought from Baltimore via the Pittsburgh and Connelsville railroad.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	1,103
Cheese, lbs	67
Oats, sks	992
Oats, sks	1,472
Bacon, tcs	71
Apples, bbls	35
Corn	875
Rye, sks	275
Butter, pkgs	86
Barley, sks	197
Bacon, tcs	93
Dried beef, tcs	10

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand; with regard to prices we have no change to note; we can report sales of city cured meat; shoulders, plain 7½c; sugar cured 9¾c; canvassed do 10½c; sides, ribbed 9¾c; clean do 10¾c; breakfast bacon, plain 13½c; canvassed 14½c; hams canvassed sugar cured 15c. Lard in tierce 11½c; buckets and kegs 12½c. Dried beef 18@19c. Mess Pork $19 00@19 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good demand for the better descriptions; choice peach blows sold by the car load at $1 25 and from the store at $1 30@1 35. Prices will be governed by the receipts.

POULTRY—We note increased receipts. The market was hardly as strong. We note sales by the coop at 65@75c per pair as per size and condition.

HUSKS—Are in good supply with sales at 2½@2¾c per pound.

HIDES—Sales of green salted at 10¾@11½c; green butchered cow and steer at 7@8c; green salted kip at 14@16c per pound.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern $1 75.

OILS—Sales of No. 1 lard at 88@90c per gallon.

APPLES—The season for the old crop is about over, there is no fixed prices; we quote nominally at $5 to $7 per barrel.

ASHES—The market rules firm; the leading houses report a good business doing; soda ash, common 4¾@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7¾@7½c; pearls 8@9½c per pound.

BUTTER—The market was a dull one, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are weak but no lower; we don't think any reasonable person has any fault to find with prices just now; we note sales of fair to good at 12@14c; strictly prime 15@16c; sales of green butter for shipment at 9@9½c per pound.

BROOMS—The market is well stocked; we can report sales from store: Fancy $4 50; No 1 $4; No 2 $3 50; No 3 $2 75; common $2 25 a 2 50 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 5@6c per pound.

BEANS—The receipts have fallen off; this fact has strengthened the confidence of holders, who are demanding $1 75@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, with sales at 28@30c per pound.

CEMENT—Market fairly supplied; the current rates were Louisville at $2 50@2 75; Rosendale at $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—The receipts have been large; prices are weak but unchanged; sales New York Goshen at 16c; prime Ohio Goshen at 15c; factory at 14c; Ohio dairy at 12@13c per pound.

CORN MEAL—We can report small sales at 85@90 per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market firm at a further advance; sales were made in a regular way at 23@23½c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

COUNTRY BACON—We can report a fair local demand, prices have been more firm for some days; we note sales shoulders at 6@6½c; sides ribbed at 7@7½c; clear sides at 9@9½c. hams at 10½c, 11½@12c per pound.

COUNTRY LARD—At 10@10½c as per quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Market steady; apples at 5c, 6@7c; peaches quarters at 10@11c; mixed at 11½@12c; halves at 14@15c per pound.

EGGS—The market was steady, with a good local demand, and the receipts were not very large; prices have reached the top; we note sales at 19@20c per dozen.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; prices are steadily maintained; the leading operators are evidently as isfied with the condition of the market. We can report sales at the following: Missouri, Iowa and Illinois brands red winter good to choice, $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50; good spring $7; choice Minnesota $7 25.

RYE FLOUR—Sold in a small way at $6 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market taken as a whole was a firm one with a good demand for most descriptions; the mills are disposed to take all good lots of wheat that are offered; fair to choice red at $1 43@1 47; white $1 50@1 57 as per quality. Oats are unchanged; we can report sales from first hands at 56@56c; store at 60@65c. Corn, shelled, dull, holders are more anxious to realize sales; mixed to prime yellow at 69@71c. Rye scarce; we quote nominally at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley dull but no lower; we quote spring at 85@85c; fall at 90@95c.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales from wagon at $18@20@22 00 per ton; sales of baled on the landing at $16@18@19 00 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST.
THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was weak with a continued demand; oil could be obtained at a slight decline from Monday's prices. Generally speaking buyers were holding back and not disposed to pay the prices unless to meet obligations that are due.

CRUDE.

The following were the enrrent prices: spot, 12¾c; sellers' option till July, 13¼c; sellers' option all year, 12¼c; buyers' option all year, 14c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. o. all year ..... 12¾c.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, being devoid of activity; prices were nominal: spot, 25¾c; June, 25¾c; July, 26¼c; August, 26¾c; September, 26¾c.

We did not learn of a single sale.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 30.—The *Courier* says: Yesterday being a sort of a holiday, many dealers did not put in an appearance on 'change. At all eastern points the boards were closed and business dull and very light. Holders continue firm for extreme rates. The market opened quietly on the upper road; little oil was taken at 95, and at the close 94 96 was the best figures offered. The lower road showed a greater decline than the upper, though it is fair to give the lowest prices that were paid for very poor oil. Market closed quiet and a shade weaker.

SALES.

500	bbls	Upper Creek	94 95.
500	"	"	5 00.
1,000	"	on Lower Road, b. o., first six months	5 10.
300	"	45 gravity at Oil City	5 25.
500	"	Tarr farm	5 20.
250	"	Rouseville	5 75.
750	"	"	5 70.
1,000	"	Regardless, Rouseville	5 07.
3,000	"	" s. o. 90 days	5 00.
1,000	"	" b. o. 1st 6 months	5 20.

NEW YORK, May 31.—There was little demand; prices being firm at yesterday's, but the market is unsettled; crude bulk is held at 15½c; 1,000 sold on private terms; refined at 25¾c; sales of 500 barrels spot at 25¾c. Philadelphia delivery; 1,000 barrels refined, May 25¼c; 1,002 barrels do., 25¾c; 6,500 barrels June, 26c; 2,000 barrels July, 26¾c; closing at these prices.

OIL CITY, May 31.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary on lower creek held at 94 95, and 47 gravity at Oil City held at 5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Market dull; standard white, 25½@25¾c; May, 25¾c; June, 26¾c; July, 26c; August; 26¾c; September, 26¾c; casea, 29½c; crude, 14½@14½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 31.—Market quiet but firm: holding at 95 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 31.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1 55; amber Michigan $1 44; No 1 red Wabash $1 47; No 1 D & M red $1 46; rejected red $1 35. Corn steady; high mixed 57½c; low mixed 56½c; yellow 58½c; Michigan 58½c; white 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1, 55@55½c; No 2, 53c; Michigan 54¾c. Freights firm; to Buffalo 3c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST.
MONDAY, May 30, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny stock yards were 26 cars or 468 head. In addition to these, there were some 30 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all about 500 head of cattle in this morning. The market was slow and cattle selling low on account of the strife between these yards and the East Liberty ones. Butchers purchased at pretty much their own figures, and this morning were very slow about buying, knowing that if they could not purchase at satisfactory prices, they could go and try the other market. Under these circumstances they succeeded in getting all the cattle wanted. The drovers were very anxious to sell, as they saw that there was not one-half the usual number of butchers present. Until the dispute about the removal of the yards is settled, the market will be unsettled and prices low.

The following are the arrivals; also sales as made by the different drovers:

ARRIVALS.

Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	3 cars.
Rothchild & Zeigler, " "	2 "
W. Varner, " "	1 "
Marks & Bro	4 "
Keefer & Byer	4 "
S. Krauss	2 "
L. & J. Shamberg	4 "
J. Heady, from Indianapolis	1 "
W. Woods, "	1 "
J. M. Conrad, from Mansfield	1 "
Greenwald & Kahn, from Wooster	1 "
W. Wenutz, from Alliance, mixed	1 "

HOGS.

Greenwald & Kahn	1 "
Rothchild & Zeigler	1 "
J. Herchenrother	1 "

CATTLE SALES.

S. Katz sold 20 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 50.

S. Trueman sold 35 head at prices from $5 00 to $6 50.

Jacob Lobeman sold 14 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 15 to $6 25.

Keefer & Byer sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to 6 75

Marks & Bro. sold 55 cattle from Chicago at prices from $5 50 to $6 75.

Jacob Needy sold 32 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $6 50.

M. A. Krauss sold 40 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 33 cattle at prices from $5¾@6¼.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 56 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5¼@6½. 17 head of Ohio cattle left over.

Peter Hartman sold 19 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5¼@6 35.

M. Varner sold 18 cattle at prices from $6¼@6½.

S. & J. Shamberg sold 17 head at prices from 5¾@6¾.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep was about 1,000 head, and consisted principally of clipped sheep and lambs. The supply was considerably larger than the demand and at noon a great many were left over unsold. The starting of the yards at East Liberty has had a bad effect on the sheep market here, sellers intimating that had there been no split in the trade, what sheep were here would have been sold and for fair prices. The following are the sales as reported by the different drovers:

Neeley & McMillin sold 16 Beaver county sheep at prices from 4 to 5c; some left over.

Mr. Humes sold 76 lambs at prices from $2 to $3 per head; some left over.

James Shaw sold 40 head at from 4 to 5½c.

Jacob Rind sold 68 Ohio sheep at an average of $5 50 per head.

Fowler & Walters, 85 head clipped; sold at prices from $2 to $4 25 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 74 lambs from Butler county at prices ranging from $1 25 to $3 per head; also 101 lambs from Ohio at $2 to $3 50; also 15 sheep at $2 50 per head.

J. Keefer sold 80 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

P. Steakley sold 39 lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

HOGS.

The number of hogs selling to-day were very few, and dealers report the market dull at prices from 4¾ to 5c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 head, from Chicago, to Jacob Rothchild at 4¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST.
WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle were heavy to-day and consisi mostly of fair shipping steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. The market is slow and but few selling. Buyers are endeavoring to purchase at prices lower than last week, and the general tone of the market indicates a decline. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 25@6 50
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	6 00@6 25
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	6 80@6 00
Bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 00
Stock steers 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day were fair, but still more than the demand. Under the influence the market rules dull. There is at present very little difference in price between New York and Philadelphia hogs, and New York buyers are paying as much to-day for suitable stock as other buyers are for the best heavy tops. This is owing, perhaps, to the warm weather we are experiencing, butchers preferring light to heavy stock. The following are the ruling figures to-day:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$6 50@6 60
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Mean to Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 25
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by the head	1 25

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were rather light to-day. The market has been bad during the early part of the week, and prices inclined downward. Under the influence of light arrivals the feeling is better this afternoon, and should the runs prove light the balance of the week all the sheep will be sold without suffering any further decline. The following rates to-day; also, some sales, which will give the reader an idea of the state of the market.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 60
Good to Prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 50
Good to Prime New York, 180 to 220	4¼@4½

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST.
WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871.

REMARKES—Advices from the country wool growing districts advise us that growers are through washing their flocks and are now busily engaged in shearing them, hence they will be ready to throw the new fleece on the market in a short time—say next week. It seems that 50 cents is the maximum price asked for wool by the producers, but as yet, the small supply in the market does not justify regular dealers in establishing rates. The following are the nominal rates.

Common fleece, per lb	42@43c
Combing fleece, per lb	44@47c
Fine fleece, per lb	44@47c
Tub washed fleece, per lb	46@48c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Gold dull at 111¾@111¾.

Loans made at from 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying; from 2 to 4, off 1 per cent. for use.

Clearings $17,000,000.

Governments were steady during the morning but after second call advanced from ¼ to ¼ per cent. closing at the advance. At Government purchase the amount offered was $4,054,200, at 111 05 to 111 00; awards were 2,000,000 from 111 06 to 111 50.

Stocks active and irregular; Rock Island, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail strong, while Ohio, Western Union and New York Central weak. The depression in the latter was caused by a telegram from Washington, stating that Commissioner Pleasanton had ordered immediate collection of the five per cent. tax on scrip dividend, and in case of default to stop the road. Different cliques have been buying all day. There is quite a large export interest in the market and indications are that the Bulls will bid the market up before the end of the week. Pittsburgh has been one of the features in the market, opening at 120, selling up to 122, the market closed dull but firm. Three failures in the cotton market are reported to-day.

Money plenty at 3 per cent.

Southern bonds weak in Tennessee's and Virginia's, but steady in the balance of the list.

PRODUCE.

Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 00@5 90; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white western extra $6 80@7 15; Ohio extra $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 25@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92@92½c. Wheat closed dull; new spring $1 48½@1 49; red and amber $1 69@1 70; white Michigan $1 81. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn firm; western mixed unsound 67@70c; sound 71@75c; yellow 77@78c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 64@67c. Leather firm at 2½@23c; Orinoco 22@22½c. Wool scarce and firm; extra Ohio 44@50c; pulled 48@51c. Hay quiet. Hops steady; western 6@9c. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio 13@16c. Sugar dull and drooping; Cuba 9¼@9½c. Molasses dull and nominal; Cuba Muscavada 35@45c; Porto Rico 40@50c. Rice 8¾@9½c. Crude petroleum 14¾@15c; refined 25¾@26c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; mess $15 25@16 00; prime pork $14 and prime mess $ 50@14 50; clear mess $18 00. Beef quiet; mess; Cal.; extra $15@17. Hams 22@29; prime mess 20@25; India $22@28; cut meats inactive at 10@12½c; shoulders 6@6¾c; middles dull. Lard steady; prime steam 9¾@10½c; kettle dried 10¾c. Butter dull; western 10@22c; state 12@24. Cheese heavy at 5@13c.

LAVEST—Flour dull and a shade lower at $6 05@6 75 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring $1 60@1 62; red and amber $1 66@1 69. Oats and corn quiet and steady. Lard dull at 10¾@10¾c; August 11¼c. Eggs steady at 17@18¼c.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from curl and improves its texture. 2.

DIED.

KIER—On Wednesday morning, May 31, at 12 o'clock, ANDREW S. KIER, in the 27th year of his age.

McCLELLAND—Departed this life, Wednesday May 24, 1871, JAMES H. MCCLELLAND, aged 71 years.

McFARLAND—On Monday, May 22, at 7 o'clock, p. m., ANNIE ELIZA, youngest daughter of Andrew and Catharine McFarland, aged 13 years, 11 months and 21 days.

MULLIN—On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, May 25th, WM. JOHN MULLIN, in the 4th year of his age.

KENNEY—On Thursday, May 25th, 1871, PATRICK KENNEY, aged 39 years.

WESTFALL—On Thursday morning, May 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH WESTFALL, aged 72 years.

KANE—On Sunday, May 28th, at 6 o'clock p. m., Mrs. MARY KANE, in the 83d year of her age.

REED—On Sunday evening, May 28, at 8 o'clock, FRANKLIN REED, youngest son of Charles and Maria Reed, aged one year and four months.

SHARPE—On Sunday, May 28th, WALTER SAMSON, son of James and Sally C. Sharpe, aged nine months and thirteen days.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food;